

Spotlight on riot penalties

In advance of Lord Scarman's report, out on Wednesday, *The Times* today reports on pages 4 and 5 on who was arrested in the summer riots and how sharply they were dealt with. Evidence tends to show that magistrates rarely made use of maximum penalties. Severe sentences for arson or petrol bombing were imposed in the crown courts, where some rioters received up to six years' imprisonment. Checks on police, page 2

Fan's death was an accident

The death on Saturday of a football supporter who was crushed when rival gangs fell down a London Underground station escalator was an accident, Scotland Yard said. Mr Kevin Goulder, aged 18, of Ankerly, south London, died at Seven Sisters Road station, north London, after the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United. Page 2

Job switch for Brynmor John

Mr Brynmor John is likely to be moved from his sensitive post as Labour defence spokesman in one of a handful of changes expected to be announced by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader. Mr Shadow Cabinet reshuffle today. Page 2

East Africa food crisis abates

The influx of food aid and the onset of seasonal rains in East Africa has eased the drought crisis which last year caused many thousands of deaths from starvation. The emphasis of the relief agencies has now changed to rehabilitation. Page 7

Broglie case a 'Watergate'

A French judge in charge of the Broglie murder trial accused Mr Michael Poniatowski, the former Interior Minister, of "lying by omission". He said that the case had become a "French Watergate". Mr Poniatowski said he would appear as a witness if President Mitterand showed the judge had failed to show impartiality. Page 8

SDP out ahead

Mrs Shirley Williams seems set to gain an astonishing victory with a 5000 majority for the Social Democratic Party in the Crosby by-election on Thursday, an Observer NOP poll predicts. Page 3

Madrid clash

Hundreds of extreme right-wing youths clashed with police in central Madrid after attending a mass rally marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death. Speakers at the rally accused the ruling Centre Democratic Union of permitting the armed forces to be involved in large scale operations not to vote for the party. Page 7

Blackout to go on

Independent Television News may be off the air for several days because of a strike involving staff who operate video recording systems. The meeting today is to brief technicians taking over from their weekend colleagues. Page 2

Big pay rise for Lucas chief

Lucas, the vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer which lost £21m last year compared with a profit of £41m the year before, awarded Mr Godfrey Messers, chairman and chief executive, a 32 per cent pay rise. His new pay scale should be in the region of £127,000 a year. Page 13

Defence ploy at Sadat trial

Defence lawyers of four men accused of killing President Sadat plan to prove that the late leader broke the law when he killed 1,000 opponents just before his death. Islamic law does not permit the punishment of anyone who opposes an unjust ruler. Page 6

Leader page, 9

Letters: On peace and disarmament, from Mr Hugh Manning and Miss Margaret Moran, and others; prisons, from Mr Jo Crookall-Greening and Mr R. Kilroy-Silk, MP. Leading articles: Brezhnev in Bonn; lorries. Features, page 8. The leader Hussein Mubarak, the leader of the Egyptian army, is comparing to Nasser's Rev Ian Paisley for action; his followers for action; the shock waves linger in Italy a year after the earthquake. Obituary, page 10. Sir Hans Krebs, Mr Jack Fingleton. Home News 2-5. Premium Bonds 6-7. Appointments 10. Arts 12. Religion 13-15. State Room 16. Science 17. Sport 18-20. Diary 21. TV & Radio 22. Theatre, etc 23. Events 24. 25 Years Ago 10. Law Report 7. Weather 24. Lurie cartoon 6. Parliament 10. Wills 10.

Brezhnev aim to counter Reagan arms initiative

From Patricia Clough and Michael Binyon, Bonn, Nov 22

President Brezhnev, smiling and looking reasonably fit, arrived at Cologne-Bonn airport in a white Ilyushin airliner tonight on his first visit to the West since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He was met by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who is hoping that this visit will help bring East-West relations back to normal and encourage balanced arms reductions.

A small military guard of honour lined the red carpet as he walked—bathed in the abnormally warm weather—through the jostling crowd to his large black bullet-proof Mercedes. There were no anthems or formal ceremonies to emphasize the working nature of the visit.

Crowds of demonstrators, carrying banners and torches and chanting slogans, were kept away to upper balconies of the buildings out of Mr Brezhnev's sight.

Maximum security precautions swung into action as he arrived. A helicopter whirled overhead, ambulances stood at the ready and thousands of police sealed off the route to the government guest house in the countryside where he will be staying.

Half an hour later millions of West Germans saw the Soviet leader and Herr Schmidt settle down into armchairs at Schloss Garmisch, the Government guest house, and live television coverage showed them taking glasses of fruit juice before a barrage of camera flashes.

The programme has been arranged so that the discussions are short and interspersed with long rest periods because the 74-year-old visitor now has a limited concentration span and a tired mind.

Mr Brezhnev, the visit, according to the Soviet press, is an important diplomatic initiative to develop the Soviet Union's key relationship with West Germany. Moscow's only real contact in the West. The basis of the talks is expected to be Mr Brezhnev's recent interview in *Der Spiegel* in which he outlined the Soviet position in the forthcoming Geneva negotiations on missile reduction and President Reagan's speech last Wednesday in which he presented the American case.

The Kremlin is believed to have been greatly angered by both the content and the timing of the Keesen speech which outraged Mr Brezhnev in his efforts to appear to the West Germans as the only superpower leader who really wants peace and disarmament.

During the talks the Chancellor is expected to outline the West's position, hear Mr Brezhnev's views and sound out possible areas where the Russians would be prepared to make concessions in the missile talks.

About 24 hours before the Soviet leader's arrival, Herr Schmidt had made a final telephone call to President Reagan.

Mr Brezhnev was accompanied by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on whom he is expected to lean heavily for advice and technical details. His 110-man entourage includes high Soviet Government officials, interpreters, typists, 40 security men, 27 communications staff, two waiters and Mr Brezhnev's personal chambermaid, cook and barber.

Tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Bonn squares over the weekend in connexion with Mr Brezhnev's visit. At the biggest demonstration about 30,000-40,000 West Germans and other Europeans heard Free Democrat and Social Democrat speakers call for balanced disarmament and attack the "unparalleled rearmament" by the Soviet Union.

About 5,000 Afghans waving banners and chanting "Russians out of Afghanistan" paraded near by and the statue of Beethoven—always an important participant in Bonn demonstrations—bore an Afghan flag in its hand.

A little later on another 10,000 ecologists and young Socialists in jeans, anoraks and Palestinian scarves—the hallmark of the West German left—demonstrated against the system of nuclear deterrence in East and West.

The weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* said today the long-awaited meeting between Herr Schmidt and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, will now take place before the Christmas holidays and not early next year as expected. The meeting, whose timing and success depend considerably on Mr Brezhnev's visit, has been postponed several times because of the vagaries of East-West relations.

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in an article in *The Observer*: "If the Russians can match the openness and the extent of the American offer, we may, I believe, have turned a corner in human history away from the lunacy of our present arms expenditure—on both sides—and towards a safer world."

President Reagan's offer was much more than a mere gesture. "Now we must see whether the Russians are prepared to back their own proposals with action." Leading article, page 9

Nuclear plant for Navy may be halted

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence which has postponed the construction of a plant to produce highly enriched uranium for Royal Navy submarines, may be forced to scrap the programme altogether.

Plans for the cancellation of Project Desai are being considered in Whitehall because of the ministry's continuing cash problems. It was learnt last night.

The construction of a new plant for defence purposes, to be operated by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd at their site in Capenhurst, Cheshire, was announced by the ministry early last year.

Three months ago, however, it was disclosed that the ministry had called for a two-year delay in the project to ease their cash crisis, putting back the estimated completion date from the middle 1980s to the second half of the decade.

Some 500 of the 2,700 workers on the site were made redundant in consequence, and British Nuclear Fuels gave warning that there would be other job losses if the ministry pulled out altogether.

Enriched uranium was produced for the ministry at a separate Capenhurst facility until 1963. Since then Britain has been able to buy any fuel it needs from the United States under a 1956 agreement which allows for exchange of nuclear materials.



President Brezhnev with Herr Schmidt after the Chancellor had greeted him at Cologne-Bonn airport last night.

Tebbit set for storm over union legislation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government is hastening presentation of its package of labour law reform with one eye on the Crosby by-election and the other on an unexpectedly strong resurgence of trade union pay militancy.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will announce in the Commons almost certainly today the broad outlines of the Cabinet's latest measures to curb the closed shop in industry and expose union funds to court actions for damages.

His brief Parliamentary statement will be followed by publication of a consultative document on which interested parties may comment before a Bill is introduced in the new year.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said in a outspoken article in *The Sunday Times*: "I fear for the consequences, because the British trade union movement is going to stand idly by and see its non-too-substantial funds plundered."

TUC and Shadow Cabinet leaders meet today to discuss joint policy, and Mr Murray said the unions would be talking to the Labour Party about new laws to replace those introduced by the Thatcher Government. He added: "I don't relish tit-for-tat legislation but if this Government, supported by the CBI, pushes its lock there will be a reaction from the labour movement."

The Department of Employment is under instruction to keep its eye on the industrial secret, but enough has already leaked out to suggest that Mr Tebbit will go substantially beyond the "softly, softly" approach of his more moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior.

In addition, Mr Prior's original intention to draw tighter reins around the closed shop in the wake of the European Court of Human Rights' condemnation of the sacking of three British Rail workers for refusing to join a union, is being determined to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members.

This is most likely to be done by a change in the law to merge sections 13 and 14 of the 1972 Trades Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act, so that unions become corporate bodies that can be sued for damages. They would lose the immunity from civil action presently enjoyed for industrial action taken in pursuance of an industrial grievance. Mr Tebbit may also give employers a new right of selective dismissal during an industrial dispute.

Mr Paisley has agreed that his political future is at stake in making his call. The day of action he wants is expected to include the strike tractor and car cavalcades converging on all the main towns, and a big protest demonstration in Newtownards where his much vaunted "third force" will be paraded.

Despite "loyalist" frustration over the Anglo-Irish talks and the security situation, however, it seems that Ulster will not be brought to its knees by the day of action. The province will apparently run normally, big stores will be open, most children will attend school, and a vital point, the province will have enough electricity.

The weekend provided some furious activity in Protestant Belfast as the Ulster Defence Association, the "loyalist" paramilitary force in the province, reversed an earlier decision and decided that it would after all take part in today's action. The UDA and other paramilitary organisations under the umbrella of the Ulster Loyalist Central Coordinating Committee, which includes some proscribed organisations, decided to ask its members to stage a one-hour mass demonstration at noon outside the gates of the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast.

The change of mind came after an apparent realisation that Mr Paisley could not be allowed to steal the thunder in the expression of dissatisfaction at Westminster. While the UDA is holding its protest the Official Unionist Party will be holding a mass one-hour demonstration outside the Cenotaph in the centre of the city.

There is no love lost between Mr Paisley and the UDA for although he, as leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, is a firm disciple of the union, the paramilitary forces in certain circumstances envisage the creation of an independent Ulster.

As Mr Paisley prayed from his pulpit for divine intervention the police were trying to track down members of the so-called Protestant third force. For the first time since their existence was announced, Continued on back page, col 1

Tough talking ahead in week of crucial pay bargaining

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Ministerial efforts to reduce the level of wage settlements will face a fresh crisis over the next few days, as workers in the public and private sectors press home their pay claims.

Union leaders at Ford Motors UK will tell the company this morning that its 4.5 per cent offer must be improved and "penalty strings" dropped, if a dispute is to be avoided.

Negotiators for Esso and Texaco petrol tanker drivers are seeking an improvement on the oil industry's offer, which at 8 per cent is already double the Cabinet's desired level of wage increases this winter.

Mr Jack Ashwell, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night after the breakdown of talks on pay for Shell drivers: "I see more possibility of a dispute than a settlement."

The TGWU is involved in a complex series of negotiations with the oil companies today, followed up by meetings of tanker drivers' shop stewards in London later this week, in a bid to drive up the "benchmark" offer of 8.1 per cent made by Shell and already accepted by 20 drivers.

Mr Alec Klison, acting general secretary of the transport workers, Britain's largest union, has lamented that workers have not been using their industrial muscle against the Tories, arguing "if the high time we had a go."

The TGWU tanker drivers have now dropped their claim to a 9.99 per cent increase, plus a shorter working week.

At Ford Motors, negotiations resumed today with a counter-proposal from the union designed to lift the firm's insistence on so-called "penalty strings" attached to the original 4.5 per cent pay and productivity offer.

Mr Ron Todd, TGWU national officer, refused to disclose what the union side will offer but argued that concessions on flexibility and work practices on the part of the workforce would have to be matched by a "substantial" improvement in the present offer.

He said the workers had not picked the battleground. But when they had a management that imposed, rather than negotiated, as a way of life then similar stoppages would continue to occur.

The militancy of the TGWU in these two pacifying sectors of private industry is matched by the demand of the National Union of Mineworkers that the National Coal Board should increase its 9.1 per cent pay offer in renewed negotiations on Wednesday.

Leaders of the Civil Service unions meet tomorrow to determine the size of a common claim to put to the Government this winter.

BL strike 'could go on until Christmas'

Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge shop stewards leader, yesterday warned Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, that unless he dropped all idea of curbing a break and rest times the two week old strike "could go on to Christmas" (Clifford Webb writes from Birmingham).

He was speaking after a mass meeting of the 2,200 strikers had voted almost unanimously to continue the stoppage which has already cost production of 3,000 Metros, 2,200 Minis and 800 Allegros, worth £50m at showroom prices.

Paisley puts strike power to the test

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The political credibility of the Rev Ian Paisley will be tested today as Protestants throughout Northern Ireland decide whether to respond to his call for a day of action designed to demonstrate that he can make the province ungovernable if he chooses.

From the great pulpit of his Martyrs' Memorial Church Mr Paisley exhorted his followers yesterday to join in a total strike from midday in protest against what they believe to be a declining security situation and the spectre of a united Ireland imposed by the Anglo-Irish talks.

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Congress defies President on budget

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov 22

The House of Representatives this afternoon laid down one of the strongest challenges yet to President Reagan's power in an action that could throw the conduct of the United States Government into total disarray by depriving it of the essential funds to carry on its business.

Accusing the President of "theatrics", Congressmen decided to defy a threatened presidential veto of a \$428,000m (1,225,000m) stop-gap budget resolution.

As a result, the Government's ability to pay everyday bills and wages may be curtailed from tomorrow. Essential services, including social security cheques, hospitals, national defence and emergency services, will continue but some federal agencies could grind to a halt.

The stop gap resolution was necessary because of the failure of Congress to pass separate spending Bills for individual programmes as a result of a continuing fight against the President's demands for additional tax cuts.

The previous stop-gap measure known as a continuing resolution, expired at midnight on Friday. A new one was essential for the normal conduct of government business but President Reagan in a surprise move refused to accept what a joint conference committee of Senate and House of Representatives members had worked on until the early hours of this morning.

After the marathon session last night, Mr James Baker, one of Mr Reagan's three senior aides is understood to have accepted that the continuing resolution agreed by the joint committee would be recommended by him and ratified by the President.

But in what appears to have been a personal decision President Reagan, first through his Budget Director Mr David Stockman and then in talking to reporters at the White House, declared the agreed Bill unacceptable. He said he would not travel to California to his ranch for a week's holiday for the American celebration of Thanksgiving as planned.

Upset by the level of spending proposed for social programmes and the representatives' insistence on a cut in foreign aid, he declared: "The people want to get back to fiscal sanity." He said that he would veto the Bill if it was passed.

The House of Representatives decided to take up the challenge and voted the joint committee's proposal through. The President's promised veto means this cannot become law and the Government is left without funds it needs.

Many House Democrats felt that the Bill as presented gave Mr Reagan more than he wanted.

Mr Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican Senate majority, last night was having urgent consultations with the White House in an attempt to sort out the mess.

Leading article, page 9

School Fees: beat this!

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Riots 1/ On the eve of Lord Scarman's report, John Witherow and Amelia Craig analyse the 3,000 arrests

In the week in which Lord Scarman issues his long-awaited report on the summer riots, we publish below details of what happened in the courts to some of the thousands arrested in the worst civil disorders experienced on the mainland for generations. Nine consecutive nights of violence in July, culminating in a weekend of rioting, arson and looting in nearly 30 English towns and cities, put severe pressure on an already over-burdened judicial system.

In London, the courts were hardly recovering from the arrests of over 300 people in the Brixton disturbances in April before hundreds more angry, defiant and occasionally contrite people were brought before the magistrates. In all, more than 3,000 people were arrested, ranging from the

hundreds in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham to the dozens of "copy-cat" rioters in such diverse towns as Southampton, Chester, High Wycombe and Luton. Not all those people were charged. The figures are only an example of how some experienced justice. Many others await trial in Crown courts well into next year.

But the tables are the first detailed, if incomplete, breakdown that has been published and the figures go some way both to confirming and dispelling the impressions, and the myths which grew up around the disturbances. Judging from the figures for Brixton, which are the most comprehensive, the majority of those arrested were young, black and unemployed. In the rest of the

country, however, those of West Indian or Asian origin played a relatively minor role, and while many were unemployed, many others were apprentices, skilled craftsmen or labourers.

In Brixton, for instance, two thirds were out of work and 67 per cent were black. That compares with an unemployment rate in the area of between 20 and 50 per cent for adults and young people, and a black population of one third.

That may accord with many people's impressions of most of the rioters, but defence committees would argue that these figures refer only to arrests, and that the police went after the young blacks. The majority arrested in Brixton for threatening behaviour, the most common charge, were

juveniles, aged between 14 and 16. Throughout the country, the average age of rioters was between 20 and 22.

There was also little evidence in court of the involvement of outsiders or any overall organization, as was suggested at the time. There were cases of interlopers, but they were few in number. If one had to draw an identikit picture of the average person to appear in the courts, he (and occasionally she) would be young, often unemployed, and living a few streets from the rioting.

Magistrates were both appalled at the level of violence (some 1,500 policemen were said to be injured) and determined to prevent a recurrence. As a result they initially handed out sentences in the spirit of the "short, sharp shock". However, courts tended to get

more lenient for minor offences—as the memory of the riots receded.

The police have expressed concern over some sentences and Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, who has criticised courts for being too lenient, said: "The courts have got to be very hard on these people or else there will be no end to the rioting." But it remains unproven that heavy sentences can be an effective deterrent. Professor Donald West, an expert on delinquency, produced a study which showed that youths behaved worse, not better, once they had been convicted, and worse still if they were imprisoned or sent to borstal. He claimed, ironically, that young people who broke the law and got away with it are less likely to offend again.

Who was caught and how they were punished

Handling of cases worries lawyers

The manner in which the courts initially dealt with some of the riot cases has led to concern among a number of defence solicitors. Several have spoken of harsh sentences, a martial law atmosphere, defendants' rights denied and several cases in which their clients have been manhandled or "roughed up" by the police.

Few seriously questioned the verdicts, although some solicitors said that in the highly charged atmosphere during and immediately after the riots there were cases in which apparently innocent people caught up in the rioting were sentenced.

In Nottingham, where over 100 people were arrested, three solicitors produced a report which alleged a "pre-determined policy" by the courts and police which, in some cases, "went against natural justice". They complained of unreasonable haste and that the defendant's circumstances were often ignored.

As a result of the report, the County Council said it was willing to give financial aid to those who wished to appeal.

In Southall, Middlesex, a solicitor said a client had been fined £500 after being charged with threatening behaviour for doing press-ups in front of a police van.

A solicitor in Manchester claimed there was a lot of confused police evidence and it appeared to him they had moved in detaining everyone on the street and then tried to justify the arrest. At first the courts, he said, "seemed in a state of panic".

In London, solicitors spoke of their clients being found guilty on the minimum of evidence and pointed out that in the middle of a riot it was very difficult to identify someone positively.

There was also the case of Lloyd Coxson, a black community worker in Brixton, who was acquitted earlier this month on a charge of obstruction. He said he had been beaten up by the police and then asked by them to disperse an angry crowd outside the police station. One solicitor, though, who had about 20 clients arrested in the riots, added "I was appalled by none of the verdicts in these cases."



Police alert — with a dustbin lid as a makeshift shield.

Brixton (April & July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Disability/ Acquired	No place	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	36 mos	65 mos/ probation/ beyond over
Threatening behaviour	138	13	96	73	32	73	13	36 £5-200 (range) £65 (avg)	none	1	35
Theft offences	227	57	137	149	31	85	29	44 £5-500 (range) £86 (avg)	1	4	72
Assault/stray	21	1	17	13	5	14	none	4 £25-275 (range) £119 (avg)	none	2	7
Offensive Weapon	39	4	33	21	4	25	2	5 £25-200 (range) £39 (avg)	1	1	6
Criminal Damage	28	3	19	18	4	15	2	4 £25-75 (range) £52 (avg)	1	none	7
TOTALS	449	78	302	281	76	212	46	86 £5-500 (range)	3	8	127

Threatening behaviour (Brixton)

Age	Sex	Plac	Acquitted/ Dismissed	Conditional Dis	Fines	Custodial Sentence
under 17	0 F 40 M	15 G 24 NG	14	5	10 £10-200 (range) £30 (avg)	6 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
17-20	6 F 26 M	16 G 14 NG	7	4	7 £30-200 (range) £126 (avg)	4 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
21-30	3 F 27 M	14 G 14 NG	6	1	12 £10-200 (range) £86 (avg)	5 1 day prison 3 mos prison (range)
over 30	0 F 7 M	1 G 6 NG	3	1	none	1 4 mos prison

Threatening behaviour (Birmingham)

Age	Cases	Acquitted/ Dismissed	Cases withdrawn	Fines	Custodial Sentence
under 17	26	3	7	8 £200 (avg)	7 3 mos (avg)
17-20	35	10	6	12 £300 (avg)	6 3 mos (avg)
21-30	9	none	3	3 £300 (avg)	1 3 mos
over 30	2	none	1	275	none

What the tables show

The tables above and on the opposite page show how people arrested in the riots in April and July in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, were dealt with in the courts. Cases in Birmingham, the scene of serious "copy-cat" riots, are also listed.

The figures for Brixton have been supplied by the Metropolitan Police and give a detailed up-to-date breakdown. Where figures do not add up in tables it is because the evidence is not available or the cases have not yet been heard.

Two additional (left) tables for Brixton and Birmingham show how the most common charge — threatening behaviour — was dealt with for different age groups. The other tables, taken from probation services and court reporters, are less complete but show trends in sentencing.

I'm writing this message with my foot.

I live a very full and active life

Even though I am severely handicapped.

I was severely handicapped when I was born.

The kind of baby that is sometimes left to die these days.

I believe they call it "mercy killing."

Mercifully — I was allowed to live.

Harlyn Barr

HARLYN BARR FORMERLY INDEPENDENT PRO-LIFE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, NORTH-WEST

A great many severely handicapped people, and many parents of equally handicapped children, are alarmed at the growing acceptance of the "mercy killing" of handicapped babies.

They accept that the motives are usually humane — but, understandably, believe these motives are misguided.

If you share our concern at this medical trend, please write and give us your support. Handicap Division, S.P.U.C., 7 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QN. Tel: 01-222 5845.

Riots 2/ What some of the guilty thought... 'We watched the fire, everyone looked on it as a big joke'.

Gerald Meade, aged 19, who admitted burglary and arson, received a six year sentence for petrol bombing a hardware shop in Manchester and for a further 27 offences related to the disturbances. He was kept in custody from his arrest in July until his conviction on November 5. Mr Meade was said to have told the police: "We just stood there and watched it burn, and everyone thought it was a big joke."

A youth, aged 16, was sent to borstal in Liverpool after being convicted of behaviour with intent to provoke the police, three charges of burglary and two offences of theft. He defused 30 street lamps in Toxteth and told police some men from Birmingham had told him how to put out the lights and he did

this because he was coloured "and wanted the lights out so that he and his friends would not be seen." He then joined in throwing missiles at the police.

Anthony Vickers, aged 20, a merchant seaman, was jailed for three years in Manchester for throwing a petrol bomb at a police van. The bomb, containing paraffin and lighted wick, landed on the bonnet but did not ignite. Vickers admitted there had been a great risk to the policeman but added: "I didn't bother — I wanted to make a name for myself." The judge told him: "You are an industrious young man who has never been in trouble before, but this was a very, very serious offence and it is in my view nearly the

same as attacking police officers with firearms."

Andrew Cairns, aged 26, an unemployed plasterer, was jailed for three months for theft and six months for being in breach of suspended sentences. Cairns shouted "Right me" shouts at a group of coloured youths after finding his home had been ransacked during the April riots in Brixton and admitted stealing some jewelry he found in the street. The magistrate told him: "The time for leniency has passed. To help yourself to property lying in the street is quite deplorable."

Mark Carey, aged 29, a New Zealander, was jailed for six weeks after he admitted throwing a stone at a policeman and hitting him on the thigh.

He was reported to have told the police: "It was the thing to do. You're the ones to get it." The magistrate told him: "The treating offences of this matter with the utmost gravity even for people of previous good character."

Robert Flowers, aged 18, a student, was sent to a detention centre for three months after admitting threatening behaviour in Leicester. Flowers was said to have shouted at the police: "Kill the pigs, kill the pigs."

Bryon Coote, aged 20, unemployed, who was photographed while rioting during the Brixton disturbances and arrested eight weeks later after police traced him from the picture, was fined £35 after admitting threatening behav-

iour and having a stick as an offensive weapon.

Tracey McGill, aged 17, unemployed, was given two months' suspended imprisonment after admitting stealing two watches and an alarm clock valued at £40 from a shop in Brixton during the April riots. The magistrate told her: "Let me make it clear that people who embark on looting must be deterred."

Patricia Notice, aged 26, was sent to prison for three months for biting a police sergeant during the riots in Birmingham. She was said to have bitten the policeman on the face and arm in protest at the arrest of her friend. She was three months' pregnant at the time.

Graham Harris, aged 18, unemployed,

was jailed for three years in Leicester after admitting arson, theft and criminal damage. He was said to be one of a group of 50 people who ransacked the streets and who overturned a parked vehicle and set it on fire. He was also accused of having taken crates of bottles to use as ammunition against the police and joining in looting by smashing shop windows to steal two shirts and groceries.

Bridget Parsons, aged 32, a mathematics teacher in Birmingham, was jailed for six months in Birmingham for threatening behaviour and throwing a missile at police.

John White, aged 25, was jailed for four years in Liverpool for throwing a petrol bomb at a police Land Rover.

Birmingham (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	72	6			12		none	£25-£50 (range) £300 (avg)	none	2	13
Theft offences	34	9			1		none	£50	none	3	4
Assault/affray	15	1			2		none	none	none	none	1
Offensive Weapon	23	none			none		none	£100 (avg)	none	none	4
Criminal Damage	8	none			2		none	£30-200 (range) £300 (avg)	none	none	1
TOTALS	152	16			17		none	£30-550 (range)	none	5	23

Liverpool (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	54	5	10	37	2	19	none	£30-250 (range) £139 (avg)	1	2	17
Theft offences	46	21	1	31	2	2	1	£15-400 (range) £175 (avg)	none	4	26
Assault	6	none	1	2	none	none	none	none	1	none	5
Offensive Weapon	11	3	4	3	2	2	none	£250-250 (range) £117 (avg)	1	3	3
Criminal Damage	8	none	1	5	1	1	none	£2-£300	1	none	4
TOTALS	125	29	17	78	7	24	1	£50-400 (range)	4	9	55

Manchester—Moss Side/Hulme (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	48				10	34	12	£35 (avg)	none	none	1
Theft offences	38				2	21	19	7	none	none	none
Criminal Damage	8				none	4	none	none	none	none	none
Offensive Weapon	3				1	3	none	none	none	none	2
Assault	1				none	none	none	£450	none	none	none
TOTALS	98				13	62	31	19	none	none	3

*Information not available

Threats: the findings in detail

This list details how the courts in Brixton and Liverpool dealt with the most common charges to come before them, that of threatening behaviour.

BRIXTON

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR NOT GUILTY PLEAS

(APRIL) Male, 28, b: 2 mths and con dis. Male, 19, w: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 18, w: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 29, b: hearing on 16.12.81. Male, 19, b: fined £100, £25 costs. Male, 16, b: found not guilty. Male, 24, b: fined £50, 1 mth imprisonment, suspended 12 mths. Male, 40, b: found not guilty. Male, 34, b: 4 mths imprisonment. Male, 21, w: dismissed. Male, 22, w: fined £50. Male, 21, w: dismissed. Male, 24, w: fined £50. Male, 15, b: dismissed. Male, 17, b: fined £50. Female, 18, b: dismissed. Male, 16, b: bound over 12 mths £100, fined £200. Male, 15, b: dismissed, bound over 12 mths £100. Male, 15, b: bound over 12 mths £100. Male, 13, b: dismissed. Male, 15, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre, £30 legal aid costs, bound over 12 mths £100. Male, 15, w: found not guilty. Male, 17, w: dismissed. Male, 15, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre. Male, 15, b: dismissed. Male, 15, w: dismissed. Male, 15, w: dismissed. Male, 15, b: dismissed. Male, 15, b: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 37, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court. Male, 22, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court. Male, 15, b: fined £25. Male, 26, b: dismissed. Male, 47, w: bound over 6 mths £25. Male, 15, b: no evidence offered. Male, 16, w: found not guilty. Male, 26, b: dismissed. Female, 19, b: bound over 12 mths £50.

Male, 20, b: con dis 12 mths. Male, 15, b: no evidence offered, bound over 12 mths £50. Female, 25, w: committed to Inner London Crown Court. Male, 23, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court. Male, 16, b: dismissed.

(JULY) Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 19, w: dismissed. Male, 21, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 19, w: fined £30. Male, 18, w: fined £150. Male, 20, w: 14 days prison. Male, 18, w: 10 weeks prison. Male, 37, w: dismissed. Male, 18, w: Crown Court trial. Male, 17, w: fined £150.

Male, 18, b: probation order 12 mths, 1 day imprisonment. Male, 22, w: 2 mths imprisonment. Male, 12, b: 24 hours Attendance Centre. Male, 19, w: 12 hours Attendance Centre. Female, 22, b: con dis 12 mths. Male, 16, w: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 18, w: 6 weeks imprisonment, suspended 12 mths, fined £50. Male, 24, w: 3 mths imprisonment. Male, 16, w: con dis 12 mths. Male, 16, b: fined £50. Male, 32, w: con dis 12 mths. Male, 16, w: con dis 12 mths. Male, 15, b: 2 years probation order. Male, 18, b: fined £200. Male, 12, w: fined £50. Male, 17, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre. Male, 20, w: 28 days imprisonment. Male, 16, b: fined £10. Male, 17, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre.

GUILTY PLEAS

Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison. Male, 16, w: fined £50. Male, 26, w: 3 mths prison suspended 12 mths. Male, 18, w: bound over 2 yrs £50. Female, 17, w: bound over 2 yrs £200. Female, 18, w: bound over 2 yrs £200. Male, 17, w: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 16, b: 3 mths prison DC.

PLEAS UNKNOWN

Male, 19, w: 6 mths prison recommended. Male, 19, b: fined £250. Male, 30, w: £200 fine. Male, 33, w: one mth prison suspended 12 mths. Male, 18, w: 3 mths Detention Centre. Male, 17, w: fined £50. Male, 29, w: fined £150. Male, 19, b: fined £250. Male, 19, w: dismissed. Male, 22, b: 3 mths prison. Male, 30, b: fined £50. Male, 19, w: fined £150. Male, 20, w: fined £50. Male, 20, w: one mth prison. Male, 19, w: 6 mths prison. Male, 20, w: dismissed. Female, 18, b: three mths prison, fined £250. Male, 18, b: 6 mths prison suspended 2 yrs. Male, 18, w: 100 hours community service. Male, 19, w: 2 yrs probation. Male, 20, w: dismissed. Male, 17, w: fined £100. Male, 19, 180 hours community service.

NO PLEA

(APRIL) Male, 22, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Sine Die. Male, 23, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Sine Die. Male, 18, b: failed to appear, warrant issued. Female, 20, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

(JULY)

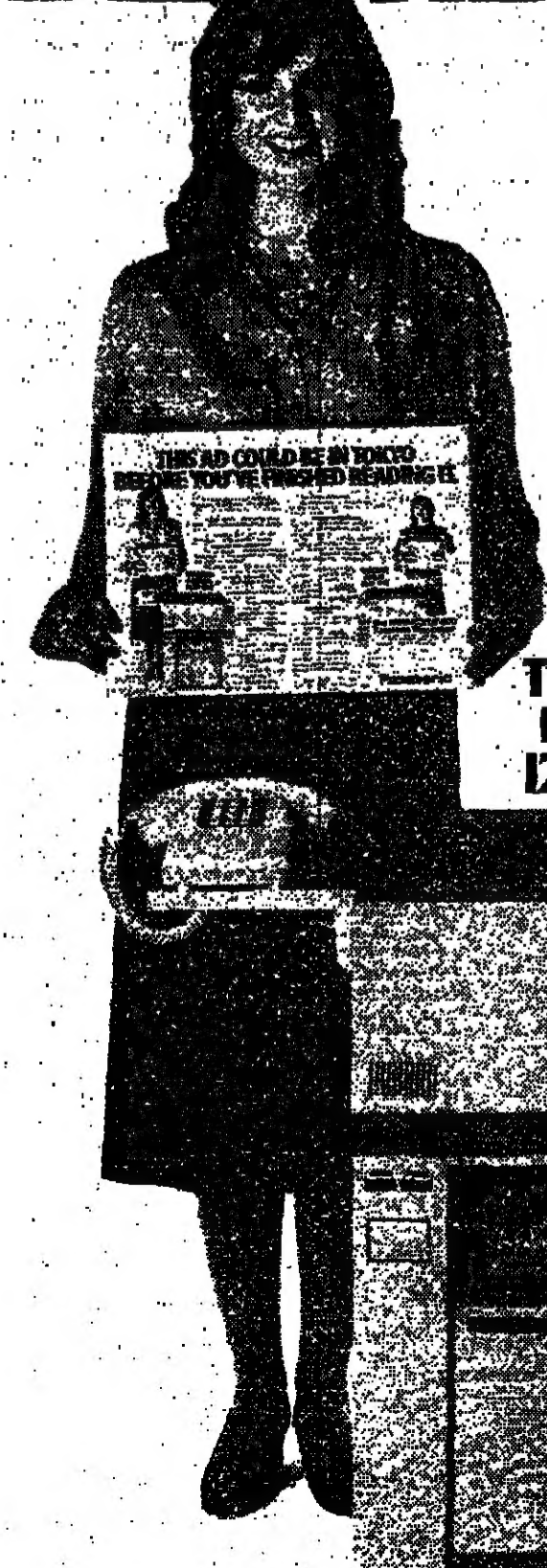
Male, 13, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

LIVERPOOL

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR NOT GUILTY PLEAS

Male, 17, w: 6 mths Detention Centre, bound over 2 yrs £200. Male, 18, w: fined £150, bound over 2 yrs £200. Male, 45, w: 40 days prison.

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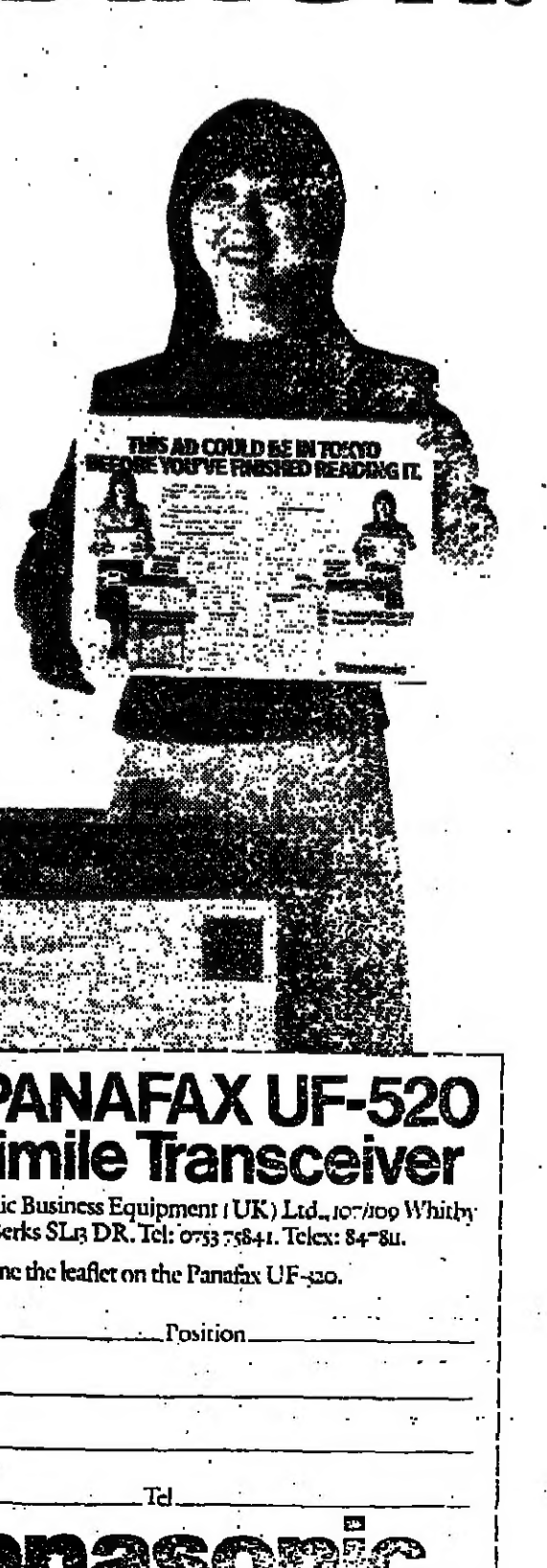
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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Nigerians thwart S Africa

Lagos. — Nigerian security forces say they have foiled an attempt by South African agents to buy large quantities of Nigerian oil from the country's Bonny terminal, near Port Harcourt, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Quoting an authoritative source, the agency said that a disguised South African vessel was intercepted last Monday by a Nigerian naval patrol after a tip-off from the security forces (Karan Thapar writes).

The source told the agency that the ship's captain was carrying a German passport while the other members of the crew had South African documents. The ship was said to be capable of carrying more than two million barrels of oil. The agency said that the ship has since moved three miles outside Nigerian waters.

Spanish oil toll reaches 200

Madrid. — Another victim of the poisoned cooking oil in Spain has died, bringing the death toll to 200. Doctors now believe, however, that the final toll will be less than had been feared.

"For reasons we don't understand, patients are recovering by themselves and returning to normal lives," said Dr Antonio Noriega, head of research into the oil at a Madrid hospital. "In some cases, the paralysis and weight loss simply stop. The fever just goes away."

Doublespeak prize for Haig

Boston, Nov. 22. — Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who is given tongue-tied credit for his careful phrasing as "careful caution" and "caveat my response" won the 1981 Doublespeak Award from an organization of English teachers.

Mr Haig edged out others in what the National Council of Teachers of English called language of "pernicious social or political consequences". Mr Ronald Reagan won last year for statements made during his presidential campaign.



Sakharov begins hunger strike

Moscow. — Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, isolated from the outside world in the city of Gorky, began a hunger strike in an attempt to make the Soviet government allow his son's fiancée, Elizabeth Alexeyeva, to join her future husband in the United States.

Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena, is with him in Gorky, about 200 miles east of here, where he has been exiled for the past 22 months.

Friends said that Dr Sakharov, who has a heart condition and is in fragile health, had deliberately decided to endanger his life.

Conference ends on the attack

Blantyre, Malawi. — A two-day conference between nine developing southern African nations, 20 aid-giving countries and 12 international agencies ended with a communiqué warning South Africa.

It said that several participants shared the concern of the developing nations "at South African destabilization and sabotage actions affecting regional transport and communications development".

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400,000 join in Netherlands' biggest protest

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam, Nov. 22

Some 400,000 demonstrators marched through Amsterdam yesterday to protest against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was the largest demonstration ever held in the Netherlands and the final and largest of the peace marches held in West European capitals, including Bonn, London, Brussels, Paris and Rome, this autumn.

Although the number of demonstrators taking part was twice that expected there were no serious incidents. A 19-year-old man was killed, however, when one of more than 2,000 buses carrying the demonstrators overturned on the way home.

Amsterdam's main station had to be closed for an hour when about 15,000 demonstrators simultaneously tried to take one of the 22 extra trains home.

Apparently impressed by the demonstration, Mr. Andries van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, told a meeting of his party yesterday that the Dutch Cabinet would actively follow a policy of peace aimed at the removal of nuclear weapons.

He called these weapons "a crime against God's creation". Referring to President Reagan's zero option proposal, Mr. van Agt said: "Our voice has been heard."

President Nikolai Ceausescu of Romania, in an interview on Dutch television last night, called Mr. Reagan's proposal "an important step" towards negotiations on the dismantling of the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the dismantling of existing systems.

Asked if this included the Soviet SS20 systems, Mr. Ceausescu replied that Romania favoured the dismantling and destruction of all existing nuclear weapons systems. He added that this sentiment had been reflected in the peace march recently held in his country against all nuclear missiles. Romania is the only

East block country where such a demonstration has been held. President Ceausescu said Europe must play a more active role in the solution of problems concerning disarmament, peace and security.

Mr. Van Agt's Christian Democratic Party was the only Government party not present at the Amsterdam demonstration.

The organisers, the Inter-Church Peace Council, had refused a speaker for the Christian Democrats because the party did not fully support the demonstration's official slogan opposing new nuclear missiles in Europe, calling on the Dutch Government to rescind its approval of Nato's decision to modernize theatre, nuclear weapons and calling on it to put pressure on its Nato allies to also rescind this decision.

The two other parties in the centre-left coalition, Labour and the Democrats '66, both took part in the demonstration. Mr. Wim Meijer, the parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, told the rally that as long as his party was in power there would be no new American missiles on Dutch soil.

His speech, however, was rendered nearly inaudible by the crowd voicing its disapproval over the far milder way in which he had expressed himself on the issue during the four-day debate in the Lower House of Parliament on the Cabinet's plans for the coming four years.

According to Mr. Mient Jan Faber, the Secretary of the Inter-Church Peace Council, which claims to have been the source of inspiration for the demonstrations in other European capitals, the demonstration was aimed both against deployment of the new American missiles and against the systems already deployed by the Soviet Union.

About 500 members of the armed forces took part in the demonstration in uniform, despite orders forbidding them to do so.

Haig says Moscow attitude could change

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov. 22

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said today that the Soviet Union's initial objections to President Reagan's proposal for nuclear arms reduction in Europe could change. And Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said the arms reduction talks which began in Geneva on November 20 could lead to a "very fine result".

Speaking on separate television programmes both men emphasized that the negotiations for arm reductions could be successful only when the United States started from a position of strength. That was why it was building up its defences.

Mr Haig, interviewed on the programme, said the intended deployment of 572 improved Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe in 1983 was a response to the build-up of Soviet SS20s from 1975 on to the SS4s and SS5s which they had been intended to replace.

The proposal put forward by President Reagan in his speech on arms control this week was the so-called zero option which meant the Soviet Union removing those weapons in return for America refraining from deploying its Pershing and Cruise missiles.

Mr Haig said that if the Soviet Union were interested in genuine arms reduction they should remove the missiles and in the past history suggested that they were interested, but many times the assessments could change in the ebb and flow of international relations. "I remain optimistic that the Soviet leadership has a stake in reducing the burden of armaments", he said.

Finland's Centre Party snubs its leadership

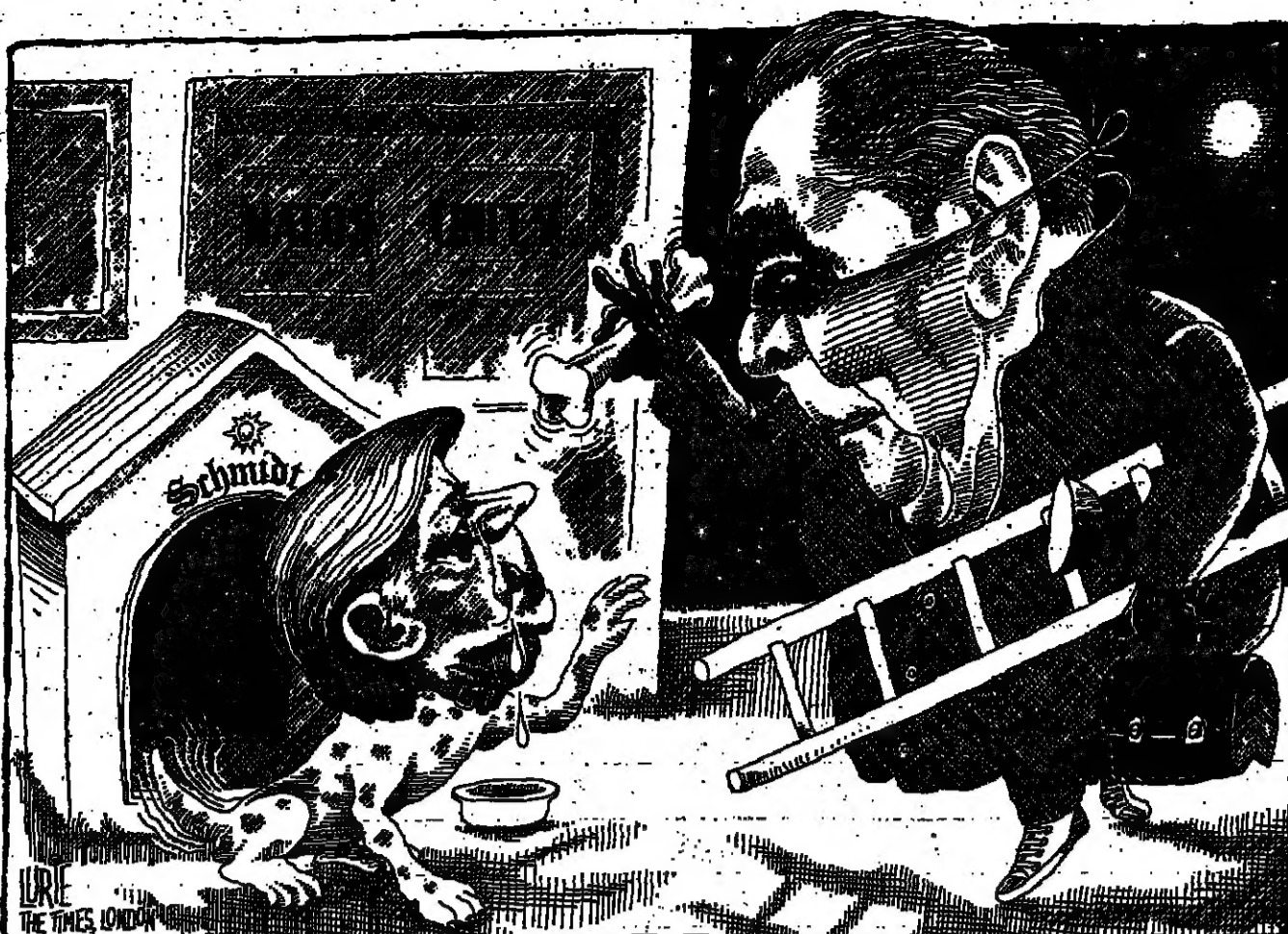
From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Nov. 22

Conservatives, who are the second biggest party after the Social Democrats, field Mr. Harri Holkeri, former chairman of the party, and the Communists have chosen Mr. Kalevi Kivistö, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League.

A joke which poked fun at the age of President Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership has given a bizarre twist to the bitter infighting in the Finnish Communist Party (SKP). Mr. Arvo Kempainen, the most liberal member of the SKP's politburo, told the joke in September to Soviet officials during an informal evening at the Finnish Embassy in Moscow.

The reaction was icy, and in October Moscow refused to give Mr. Kempainen a visa to lead another delegation to the Soviet Union. The matter became public and Stalinists within the SKP took the opportunity to launch a broad campaign against Mr. Kempainen and the party's more moderate majority.

The Communists, whose share of the vote has steadily fallen to the present 16.7 per cent, tried to heal their split at a party congress last summer, but the patched unity cracked soon after.



Begin calls critics of demolition 'hypocrites'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Nov. 22

Criticism of Israel's policy of demolishing the family homes of teenage Arabs suspected of throwing petrol bombs mounted this weekend, and the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, responded by denouncing "preachers of morality" as hypocrites.

Several score Arabs and left-wing Israelis demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office during the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, chanting anti-government slogans.

Mr. Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, joined Labour Party leaders who had earlier condemned the demolitions, saying they violated human rights.

The Prime Minister's Office issued a statement saying that in the first nine weeks after the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, when Labour was in power, 1,224 houses had been demolished; only 41 had been levelled by Likud governments in the next five years.

Labour Party officials had claimed their administration had been highly selective and had never blown up the homes of families of minors who had thrown petrol bombs that exploded harmlessly.

Mr. Begin's office said the Government's actions protect the lives of soldiers and civilians.

Mr. Hanna el Atrash, mayor of Beit Sahour near Bethlehem where three houses were demolished last week, appealed "to Israeli and international public opinion to do their utmost to halt such measures".

Yusuf el-Khatib, aged 50, chairman of the Village League in Ramallah who favoured negotiations with Israel, died tonight from the wounds he received in a terrorist ambush on Tuesday. His 23-year-old son was killed in the attack.

Minister pleads: Mr. Abner Abusheira, Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigration Absorption, entered a plea in his last court case this morning after a tedious respite from a long-standing trial. He pleaded not guilty to charges of using money from a free loan fund to pay for his own household expenses.

The Minister announced today that he was taking leave of absence from the Cabinet.

AIDE REPLY ON GIFTS QUERIED

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov. 22

New allegations are reported against the aide to the President's National Security Adviser. According to The New York Times today a renewed investigation by the Justice Department is concentrating on whether Mr. Allen received \$1,000 (£525) or \$10,000 for helping to arrange an interview between a Japanese journalist and Mrs. Nancy Reagan.

In a separate development yesterday Mr. Allen said he had not violated any regulations in accepting two Seiko watches worth about \$170 each in connection with the interview.

Mr. Allen said in a statement he accepted the watches before January 20 when he became a government official, but added that he could properly have received them anyway.

He said they were accepted "as a personal gift from my wife from a friend of many years' standing as was the case with other gifts exchanged between our families over a period of some 15 years".

The personal friend, although not named, is believed to be Mrs. Chizuko Takase, the wife of a map with whom Mr. Allen has had a long business and social relationship.

An unnamed official, used as the source of The New York Times allegation, is reported as saying there was a discrepancy between what Mr. Allen said he received from the Japanese and the amount written on two pieces of paper in the safe.

Lawyers' move in assassination case

Plan to put Sadat policy on trial

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Nov. 22

Lawyers representing the four men accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat are devising an ingenious plan to turn the military court proceedings in Cairo into a public debate on Sadat's policies, morality and constitutional behaviour.

The advocates, all four of whom were appointed by the semi-independent Egyptian Lawyers' Syndicate, but who were excluded from yesterday's initial hearing, hope to use the results of a quite separate series of legal cases brought against the Egyptian leader to prove that he broke the law when he imprisoned more than 1,000 opponents of his regime in the month before his murder.

They then intend to argue that the military court cannot sentence Lieutenant Khalid Islambouly and his three colleagues because, according to their legal interpretation, Islamic law does not permit anyone who opposes an unjust ruler to be punished.

The legal niceties of their case are, of course, very fine, even fanciful, and the lawyers, who have previously defended members of the Takfir Wal Hegira (Repentance and Flight from Sin) extremist movement in the Egyptian courts, cannot really hope to save their clients from execution.

The Egyptian press has declared the defendants guilty ever since Mr. Sadat's murder on October 6 and in the court yesterday the bearded Lieutenant Islambouly himself shouted: "I am the one who killed the tyrant. I killed the pharaohs".

During a military exercise in the Western Desert this afternoon the Egyptian Defence Minister announced that the man whom Mr. Sadat had retained his post under the accused if they were found guilty.

Lieutenant Islambouly's principal lawyer is Mr. Abdul Halim Hassan Ramadan, a balding man in his early fifties who vainly defended the Muslim fanatic Mustafa Shukri from the death penalty in 1977. Mr. Ramadan brought a series of private cases against Mr. Sadat, the first of which, on May 14 this year, he won and the second of which is to open in a Cairo court on Tuesday.

In the earlier hearing, judgment was given against Mr. Sadat when the Cairo High Court upheld a claim by Mr. Ramadan that the Egyptian President should not be permitted to make slanderous accusations against named political opponents on television or radio and that these opponents should have the right of reply on radio and television.

The court's decision was not published in Cairo and there is no evidence that Mr. Sadat even heard of the case. None of his serious political opponents ever appeared on Egyptian television.

But Tuesday's hearing could prove more important. Mr. Ramadan is to ask a constitutional court in the Cairo suburb of Giza to rule as unconstitutional Mr. Sadat's decision to imprison more than 1,000 of his political opponents last September.

The case names not only the dead Egyptian leader but also Mr. Nabawy Ismail, Mr. Sadat's long-standing, and highly unpopular, Foreign Minister who has retained his post under President Mubarak.

Mr. Ramadan brought his cases before Mr. Sadat's death, but he has now asked the court to speed up its decision. A document submitted to the court early this month claims that the man whom Mr. Sadat imprisoned are being treated inhumanely, have no proper food or sleep and are deprived

of all medical attention. A further case, brought by one of Mr. Ramadan's legal colleagues, asks the court to rule that Mr. Sadat was acting unconstitutionally when he called "the Copcat" Piss Shenouda who now lives in seclusion in a monastery 50 miles from Cairo.

If the court should again rule in Mr. Ramadan's favour, and it is not impossible that this might happen, then he can go to the second hearing of Lieutenant Islambouly's trial armed with some potentially embarrassing material that will at least force the military court to consider Mr. Sadat's political actions.

Mr. Abdul Halim Ramadan, who is defending a student accused of helping to plan President Sadat's killing, said tonight that Lieutenant Islambouly had not at first wanted to be defended. "He refused to accept a defence lawyer and have called me. 'We have God with us. God will defend us.' I told him he had to accept a defence and I think he understands that now."

All the 24 men accused of murdering or conspiring to murder Mr. Sadat appeared inside a steel cage when the two-hour military tribunal opened yesterday. Lieutenant Islambouly himself held up a Koran and so did the man alleged to have fired the fatal shot at Mr. Sadat.

The prisoners repeatedly chanted "Allah akbar" (God is great) although Egyptian television deleted these episodes from its coverage of the trial.

According to the Egyptian Defence Minister today, military personnel found guilty by the court will be put before a firing squad and civilians will be hanged.

Edward Mortimer, page 8

Britain sending troops to peacekeeping force

By Peter Hopkirk

Britain is expected to announce formally today that it will supply troops for the proposed Sinai peace-keeping force. The governments of three other European countries — France, Italy and the Netherlands — are expected to make similar announcements about their participation in the multinational force, as it will be officially called.

Despite reports last month that Britain would be supplying troops to the force, whose role will be to monitor the peace in Sinai after Israel's final agreement with Egypt, it has never been confirmed by Whitehall. The Foreign Office has so far merely confirmed that Britain had been invited to participate and that secretaries of state were going to its West European partners.

Most Arab governments have condemned the proposed force and have urged European countries not to join it.

Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has objected to the participation of West European troops in the force unless two conditions were rigidly adhered to.

One was that no country should lack its participation as the supervisory of Israel's withdrawal from occupied territory. The other was that no country should link its decision to send troops with the EEC's Venice summit declaration of last year which advocated the "LO's involvement in the Middle East peace process".

Fek, Mr. Chadi Klibi, Secretary-General of the Arab League, warned the EEC yesterday that if they wanted to maintain good relations with the Arab world, they would refuse to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force (AP reports).

In a speech to the opening session of the Arab League foreign ministers meeting yesterday, Mr. Klibi said the Arab countries were anxious "to preserve good relations with the European countries in the political, economic and cultural fields".

But he added: "If the countries of the European Community want to contribute to the efforts for peace in the Middle East, it is necessary for them to participate in the multinational force to be established in Sinai."

It was high time the European countries clarified their position on the Middle East, abandoned their hesitant attitude and gave their full support to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, under the direction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Plan presented: Saudi Arabia's formula for a Middle East peace formula to the Arab League foreign ministers (Godfrey Morrison writes from Fez).

The plan, one of whose points is widely interpreted as offering the implied de facto recognition to Israel in return for Israeli concessions, has been widely welcomed in the West and has been described by spokesmen for moderate Arab governments as a positive step in the long search for Middle East peace.

But it is already clear that it will not gain unanimous Arab support. Colonel Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, has already said he will not attend this week's summit, describing the plan as a sellout of the Arab cause. It is also believed here that some or all of the other members of the "Strategic Front" (Syria, South Yemen, Iraq and Algeria) will refuse to go along with it.

Bright Star impresses Egyptians

From Robert Fisk, Western Desert, Nov. 22

A GI from Alabama wandered up to the East German military attaché this afternoon and asked if he was enjoying the view. The attaché, a binoculars trained on the black-painted American A10 Thunderbolts as they twisted over the reviewing stand, flipping up to their backs and diving above the city figures of Egyptian and United States troops on the distant sand ridges.

Operation Bright Star 82 was entering its twenty-eighth day but the representatives of the East German Air Force did not seem too happy at so unique a display of Arab-American cooperation.

"There are many things I could say about all this," he said, gesturing vaguely towards a trail of helicopters sweeping over the desert. "But this is not the place to say them."

With General Abdul Halim Abu Gharala, the Egyptian Minister of Defence, holding court a few feet away on the spectators' terrace, the East German clearly found diplomacy the better part of valour.

Black beret askew, leaning back in his chair with the nonchalance of a victorious army commander, the general announced that he wanted new American equipment to replace the obsolete Soviet armour that his men were still using.

It was not difficult to see why he liked the look of the United States' Rapid Deployment Force.

All the while, the A10 Thunderbolts — chubby little twin-tailed machines that looked so new they must have come straight from the factory — turned in ever sharper angles over the terraces.

Visiting general
Islamabad — General Keman Evren, the Turkish head of state, arrived here on his first foreign trip since gaining power 14 months ago. President Zia ul-Haq, of Pakistan, welcomed the Turkish leader in an elaborate ceremony at the airport.

Judge calls Broglie case French Watergate

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov. 22

M. Michel Poniatowski, the Interior Minister at the time of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie in December 1978, declared today that he would only appear as a witness in the case now being tried by the Paris assizes if he had assurances from President Mitterrand himself that the presiding judge of the court had failed in his duty of impartiality and discretion.

M. André Gresse, the presiding judge, caused a sensation in court on Friday by reading out a prepared statement in which he accused M. Poniatowski of "lying" by omission "at the time of the original investigation into the murder."

Mr. Gresse also accused senior police officials, including the head of the criminal police department — at the time, withholding information from the judicial authorities during the five years of preparation of the case by three successive investigating magistrates.

"Justice has been treated in this affair as a negligible quantity," the judge asserted. "What was what was an ordinary criminal case has been turned into a French Watergate as a result."

It is unprecedented in the annals of French justice for a senior judge to pronounce what amounts to a verdict of guilt, in the course of a trial, not on the accused in the dock, but on several of the witnesses who have yet to be called to testify.

Three weeks in the case were taken up with the interrogation of the four men alleged to have instigated or carried out the murder of the prince. Next week begins the hearing of the testimony of the principal leaders, including M. Poniatowski, and 63 police officials, including all the most senior personalities at the time.

The accusing finger pointed at them and at the former minister by Mr. Gresse left everyone in court dumbfounded. Opinion was sharply divided as to whether it was a belated display of independence, the systematic dismantling by all the media of the customary case or a demonstration of political opportunism which is frequently laid at the door of the judiciary in this country.

M. Poniatowski said in his statement that he saw Mr. Gresse's remarks as a "provocation," since the presiding judge has spoken in my place, and insisted that I lied by omission, which is contrary to the truth, and therefore libellous."

He would still agree to testify, he said, if President Mitterrand, in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Council for the Judiciary, were prepared to say whether the criteria of impartiality and discretion will be put before the presiding judge.

Mr. Gresse, who is 63, has been in the post since 1978.

Paris acts to halt cash traffic

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov. 22

Just before the National Assembly finally adopted the 1982 budget this weekend, it approved a series of measures designed to track down tax evasion and the flight of capital abroad.

Mr. Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the budget, told Parliament that the customs administration had drawn up a guide to hide-outs and caches on aircraft, illustrated with sketches and photographs, to counter the ingenuity of professional smugglers.

Air traffic between France and Switzerland was under constant customs supervision, the minister added, but the French customs could not hope to stop all the illegal traffic in gold and currency. The object was to make it sufficiently risky to act as a deterrent, he said.

M. Fabius recently estimated that tax evasion in France amounted to 35,000 million francs (£9,500 million), the equivalent of the deficit budgeted for 1982 or a quarter of total tax revenue.

The election of the Socialist Government six months ago, which frightened many French capitalists big and small, has merely stepped up the phenomenon. What had always been regarded as a form of sport in the past has now become, for them, a recipe for survival.

M. Alain Maudet, the general secretary of the communist-led Union of Customs Officials, called on the Government to take immediate steps to check the haemorrhage. Since last May, he claimed, about 32,000 francs had found its way illegally out of the country two thirds of this through bank transfers and book-keeping devices.

But a member of the minister's staff said the figure was grossly exaggerated. If this had been the case, it would have been felt on the stock markets.

The Government, though, is worried, and determined to plough those few big cases of smuggling of funds abroad that have come to light.

Smuggling by private aircraft is one of the favourite methods, but it is not within the reach of anyone. There are around 400 private airfields in this country.

A reporter of the independent Socialist daily Le Matin tried it with a large zip bag full of marbles, and took a helicopter. An Anasuisse which conveyed him to Geneva.

Rightists go on rampage after big Franco rally

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Nov 22

Extreme right-wing politicians today used a mass rally here marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death to denounce the governing Centre Democratic Union, claiming that it was an inevitable part of "the system now destroying Spain".

Señor Blas Pinar called on the right-wingers assembled in the Plaza del Oriente, many of them young people dressed in paramilitary blue uniforms, to switch their votes to his neo-Falangist New Force movement at the next general elections which, he predicted, were coming soon.

Both he and Señor Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, the leader of the Falangist Youth movement, urged Spaniards not to vote again for the Centre Democrats whom they held responsible for "insults to the armed forces, divorce, the break-up of the country, amnesty for the terrorists and the legalization of the Communist Party". All this had been allowed out of fear, they maintained, of Marxism and liberalism.

Today's rally was the first of the new annual Franco memorial events to be held since last February's abortive military coup. The extreme right this year had expended much energy to keep up the pressure on the troubled Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

But the turnout, estimated to have been less than 100,000, was only very slightly more than last year's and therefore something of a failure.

After today's rally hundreds of young right-wingers clashed with the police in Madrid's main thoroughfare, the Gran Vía, after attempting to drive, despite the heavy traffic, in lengthy car processions, waving Spanish flags and shouting their horns in unison.

Last night, there were similar noisy scenes and the police made 26 arrests after groups had disrupted traffic while other right-wingers had strewn refuse from balconies. This morning, however, in central Madrid up to 4 a.m., the crowds at the rally trampled on two big hoardings displaying the slogan "Long live liberty" heralding celebrations early next month to mark the "day of the 1978 democratic constitution".

The right-wingers claimed that these hoardings had been erected in the square on Friday on the orders of Madrid's Socialist and Communist controlled city corporation to provoke the rally.

Mr Ian Gibson, the British author of a biography of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Falange, was roughed-up by bodyguards of Señor Fernandez Cuesta after the two men had taken part in a weekend Spanish television programme. Mr Gibson had incurred their ire by referring in the programme to documents proving that the Falange's founder had received funds from Mussolini's Italy.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo finally succeeded yesterday in his plan to combine the leadership of the ruling party with his post of Prime Minister. He obtained 181 votes out of 238 in the party's National Council.

Reprisals fear after harijan massacre

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi, Nov 22

A revenge attack by upper caste Indians against harijans (formerly untouchables) one of whose number was said to have been involved with the wife of an upper caste Hindu, led to 24 harijans being killed and six injured at Deoli, a remote village in Uttar Pradesh.

Details now coming to light reveal that a gang of upper caste Hindus raided the village in the afternoon splitting into small groups each surrounding a cluster of houses.

One eye-witness said people were shot in the fields and children were thrown in the air and shot. The harijans in the village later threatened revenge. "Retaliation and blood for blood may be round the corner" was one comment from a person who subsequently visited the village.

Mr Zail Singh, the Indian Home Minister, who went by helicopter to the village, admitted: "The authorities have failed to protect the lives and property of the people." Mr Jagjivan Ram, a former harijan Minister of Defence, suggested that harijans be provided with arms.

The killings come in the wake of a controversy over claims that Indian Muslims, backed by Arab money, are persuading harijans to convert to Islam. This has led to fears that Hinduism is in danger. Hindus constitute 82 per cent of India's population and nearly 15 per cent of them are harijans.

The Home Ministry's assessment is that the conversions to some extent have been "influenced" by outsiders and money coming from abroad, although the government in Tamil Nadu, where mass conversions took place, said in a report to Delhi that there had been no instances of money being paid.

One result of the controversy over conversions has been to create fear among ordinary Muslims in India who are afraid of becoming the focus of anger.

The problem is basically that of Hindu society itself. Harijans are treated as less than human. Even today the discrimination against them in villages is such that they cannot sit with caste Hindus, cannot drink from the same well and cannot eat with them.

A social worker who has returned from the Rajasthan countryside where he did relief work following floods told me that while Hindus and Muslims would queue up for medicines in the same line there would be a separate queue for harijans.

Chinese 'poised to take Hanoi in 1979'

From David Bonavia Hongkong, Nov 22

China would easily have captured Hanoi during its 1979 war with Vietnam, but withdrew after 16 days because of political considerations, it is stated in a book published here and believed to reflect strategic thinking in Peking.

The Chinese Army suffered severe losses in the early days of the war because of old-fashioned tactics, poor quality steel in its tanks, and problems of communication and supply, according to the author Mr Li Man-kin, a prominent pro-Peking journalist.

The numerous photographs and tactical maps in the book could have been obtained only with the collaboration of the Chinese authorities, observers consider.

The Soviet Union let Vietnam down by not attacking China from the north, even after an ultimatum from President Brezhnev had been disregarded by the Chinese, the book says. This proved that the Soviet Union was only a "paper polar bear".

Mr Li says China should have learned from China in opposing Vietnam, a "paper tiger" of the East, as the Chinese call it, and should offer stronger resistance to Cuban military intervention overseas, Mr Li writes.

After initial setbacks caused by out-of-date "human wave" tactics, China's army commanders overran Vietnamese positions and captured the strategic point of Lang Son from where it would have been relatively easy to capture Hanoi, he adds.

Mr Li says it was never China's intention to occupy Vietnam's territory indefinitely, and this confused the Vietnamese, who had expected a longer war and planned to use guerrilla-type resistance tactics.

"The Sino-Vietnamese border is far from peaceful and new conflicts could lead to another Sino-Vietnamese war", Mr Li concludes.

He claims five Vietnamese divisions were wiped out by Chinese troops, and two others badly mauled, including elite units. There is no official figure for casualties, but they are believed to have totalled about 50,000 on both sides.

Singapore plea for Cambodian unity

Bangkok. The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) today increased its efforts to persuade nationalistic factions in Cambodia to overcome their differences and unite in a government against Vietnam (Neil Kelly writes).

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, the Foreign Minister, urged Cambodian leaders, as the Thai Government did earlier, "to join hands against Vietnam".

The Malaysian and Philippines foreign ministers are coming to Bangkok later this week to make similar representations to the three factions — the communist Khmer Rouge, and the two non-communist groups the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Forces of Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state.



Pope resumes travels

Collevalenza, Italy, Nov 22. — The Pope today left Rome for the first time since he was shot last May and plunged into crowds, kissing babies and shaking hands.

He visited the hilltop shrine (above) of this Umbrian village 100 miles north of Rome and quickly returned to his old style of close contact with crowds, much to the evident concern of his bodyguards.

The semi-official Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* said that the visit restarted the Pope's apostolic mission that is due to take him next year to Britain.

The Pope arrived by helicopter to a welcome from 5,000 people. In one of the tightest security operations ever mounted for a papal trip, hundreds of heavily armed carabinieri, police, and Italian security men searched everyone, aged pilgrim or church dignitary, in the area.

In a sermon he strongly attacked man-made "horrible threats of destruction". He made a fresh condemnation of the world arms race saying that man's apparent pursuit of self-destruction was nothing less than the work of the devil. — Reuter.

Rains and seed bring hope East Africa's hunger pains abate as nutrition problems improve

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Nov 22

From a crisis situation in which thousands died of starvation, the drought-prone areas of Eastern Africa have changed drastically in the past year. International aid officials say there is still a serious situation in the Karamoja region of Uganda, in the refugee camps of Somalia and Djibouti, and in the drought-hit areas of Ethiopia, but in all these areas nutritional standards have improved dramatically over the past year.

Last year, the world was shocked by television pictures of Karamoja, showing matchstick-like children fighting for food in emergency aid centres, and dead bodies lying by the side of dusty roads. The combination of a failure of seasonal rains and the chaos left by the overthrow of the Amin regime in Uganda is conservatively estimated to have resulted in 50,000 deaths, half of them children.

Today, the mission schools in Karamoja are overflowing with children who, instead of sitting listlessly while waiting for food, are demonstrating their energy in boisterous games.

Fortunately the rains were generous this year, and the timely provision of seed and tools, as well as tractor ploughing by relief groups, helped to produce crops of sorghum, which in most areas of Karamoja are at least adequate.

An official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said: "The aid agencies are still at work in Karamoja, but the emphasis has changed from relief to rehabilitation."

The 300,000 people of Karamoja, who in the past relied on their herds of cattle and goats for food, have had to adjust themselves to a new situation, as most of their livestock either died in the drought or were stolen by cattle rustlers.

The emphasis of the aid agencies is now to encourage the Karamojong people to grow crops for their own survival. Relief food is still being provided on a large scale, but much of it is distributed in food-for-work schemes, such as road repairing and tree planting.

In Somalia, life has improved in the country's 35 refugee camps since torrential rains last April ended two years of drought — and caused disastrous floods. The floods have now gone, and the refugee population has fallen somewhat, partly because the guerrilla war in the neighbouring Ogaden province of Ethiopia has abated.

Up to 5,000 refugees each month have been returning to their traditional lands in the Ogaden. At one time the Somali Government figure for the refugee population was 1.3 million. Results of a recent census carried out in the camps have not yet been announced, but United Nations agencies estimate the refugee population at 650,000 — still an enormous burden on a country of about four million people.

Ninety per cent of the camp inhabitants are women and children. There is still a high degree of malnutrition, and a high incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Food is being imported in large quantities, mostly under United Nations or other aid schemes, to feed the refugees. Effective steps have been taken to prevent this food from being diverted to the guerrillas.

In the tiny state of Djibouti, three years of minimal rainfall ended last March, when torrential rains flooded large areas. Of the country's 300,000 population, over a tenth are refugees from neighbouring Somalia or Ethiopia. Infant mortality is 280 per 1,000, and half the children under three are malnourished, according to UNICEF.

The 30,000 people in refugee camps depend on subsidies, mainly from France, Saudi Arabia and the EEC, and on relief food from the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the United Nations World Food Programme.

In Ethiopia, out of a population of 31 millions, at least one and a half million rely on relief food. But there has been some success in building new community centres in areas where people have resettled after moving away from districts hit by droughts.

This year there were more crop failures in Tigré, in eastern Wollo, and in the Ogaden. The Ethiopian authorities say emergency relief will continue to be needed throughout 1982.

Ironically, a reduction in guerrilla activity in the Ogaden has increased relief problems there, because of the women and children moving back into Ethiopia from Somali refugee camps.

Ethiopia says it needs \$200m (£110m) to care for its homeless and drought-hit population, but it has so far received little more than a tenth of that figure.



European Law Report Marketing practices challenged

Between International Business Machines Corporation, applicant, and The Commission of the European Communities, defendant, and Memorex S.A., intervenor. Case No 50/81.

Before the president Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, and Judges C. Bosco, A. Tournier, Lord MacKenzie Stuart, T. Koopmans, U. Everling and E. Gevaert, Advocate-General: Sir Gordon Slynn.

Judgment given on November 11, 1981.

The Commission, which had received complaints, has been conducting an investigation of the marketing practices of the applicant in order to determine whether or not they amount to an abuse of a dominant position on the market within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The applicant (IBM) brought an action under the second paragraph of Article 173 of the EEC Treaty for a declaration that the measures in question are acts within the meaning of Article 173 and are therefore, in the light of the purpose of such acts, to be annulled.

The Commission's administrative procedure, but the president of the court made an interlocutory order on July 7, 1981, dismissing that application.

According to Article 173 of the Treaty, proceedings may be brought for a declaration that acts of the Council and the Commission other than recommendations or opinions are void.

In order to ascertain whether the measures in question are acts within the meaning of Article 173 it is necessary, therefore, to look to their substance.

The effects and the legal character of the initiation of an administrative procedure pursuant to the provisions of Regulation no 17 and of the notification of objections as provided for in Article 2 of Regulation no 99/63 must be determined in the light of the purpose of such acts in the context of the Commission's administrative procedure in matters of competition, detailed rules for which have been laid down in the above-mentioned regulations.

Whilst a statement of objections may have the effect of showing that it is incurring a real risk of being fined by the Commission, that is merely a consequence of fact, and not a legal consequence, which the statement of objections is intended to produce.

An application for a declaration that the initiation of a procedure and a statement of

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Marketing practices challenged

objections are void might make it necessary for the court to arrive at a decision on questions on which the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to state its position and would as a result anticipate the arguments on the substance of the case, confusing different procedural states both administrative and judicial. It would thus be incompatible with the system of the division of powers between the Commission and the court and of the remedies laid down by the Treaty, as well as the requirements of justice and the proper course of the administrative procedure to be followed in the Commission.

It follows from the foregoing that neither the initiation of a procedure nor a statement of objections may be considered, on the basis of their nature and the legal effects they produce, as being decisions within the meaning of Article 173 of the EEC Treaty which may be challenged in an action for a declaration that they are void. In the context of the administrative procedure as laid down by regulations no 17 and no 99/63, they are procedural measures adopted preparatory to the decision which represents their culmination.

The court dismissed the application as inadmissible, and ordered the applicant to pay the costs, including the costs of the intervenor, Memorex S.A., and the costs resulting from the adoption of interim measures and the production of information and documents concerning the commission's initiation of the procedure.

Judges: Lever QC, David Edward QC, of the 10th, Bar, John Swift QC, Christopher Bellamy and Nicholas Farwood counsel for the applicant, Solicitors for the applicant, Messrs. Clegg and Co., John Temple Lang, legal adviser, and Goetz Zeehausen, agent, for the defendant, Ivo Jean-François Bellis of the Brussels Bar for the intervenor.

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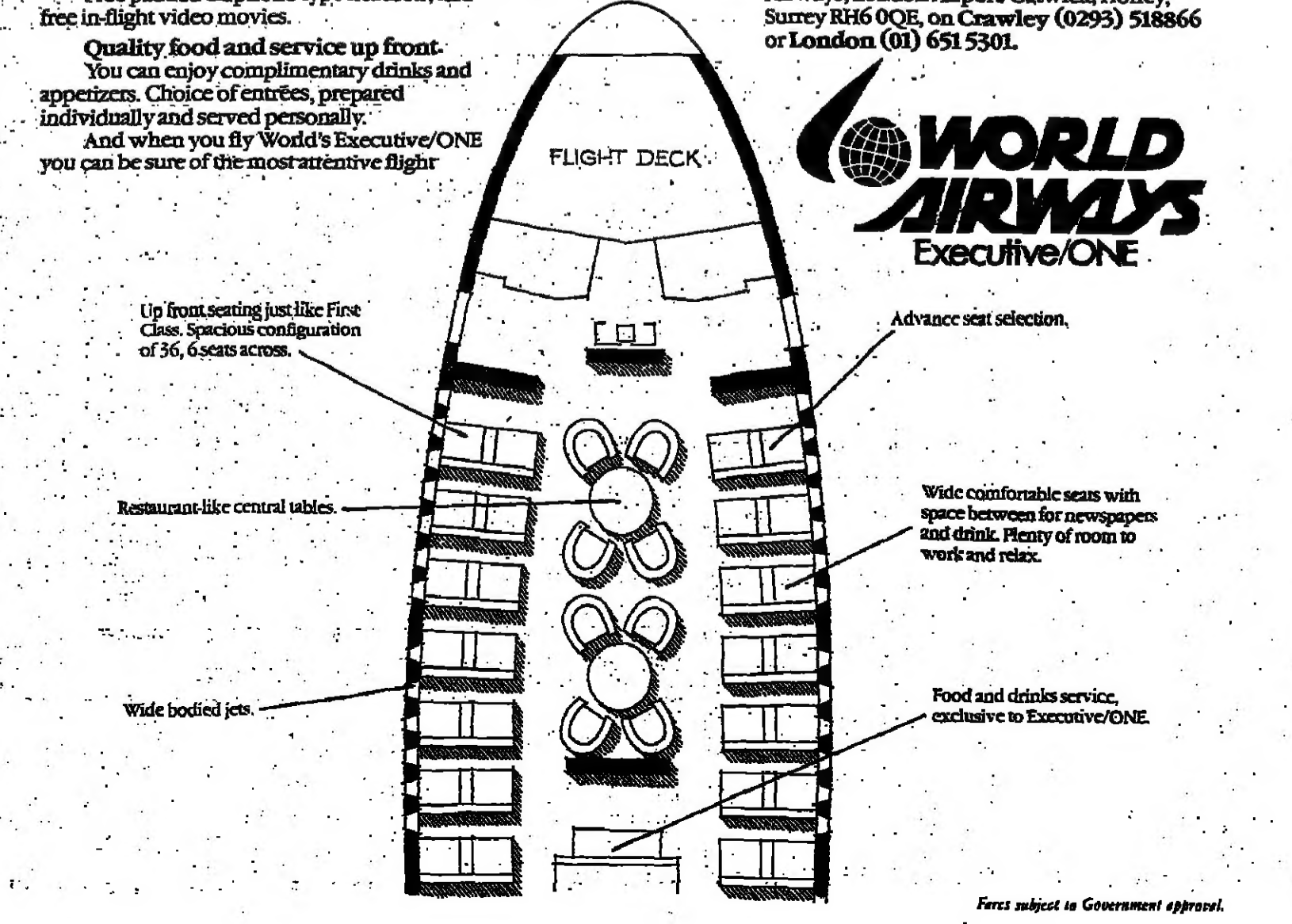
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Suddenly Egypt notices its new leader

Edward Mortimer reports on the strange mood in Cairo as President Sadat's assassins stand trial

The atmosphere in Cairo just now is quite surprising. Officially, Egypt is suffering from the tragic loss of a great leader, cut down in his prime by the assassin's bullet. Unofficially, people — including senior government officials — talk as though there had been a long overdue change of government resulting from a massive popular vote.

The hopes of Egyptians of the most diverse political opinions are focused on one man: President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak. Seldom can a man's public image have been so totally transformed in such a short time on the basis of so little. In Sadat's lifetime Mubarak was the butt of much popular humour, based on the apparently purely ceremonial character of his role in the regime.

He was constantly visible to the public, yet managed to avoid having a political profile of any kind, and thus acquired the reputation of a characterless yes-man. It was assumed that he owed his position to the fact that Sadat considered him too stupid to constitute a political threat. His slightly bovine physique and fixed smile at public occasions earned him the nickname of *la vache qui rit* after the cow in the commercials for a brand of French processed cheese.

Other sobriquets were "the witness who saw all but remembered nothing", and "Tefal" — because, it was alleged, however often you told him something it would never stick.

All that has gone — gone

the way of the jokes they used to make in Spain about Prince Juan Carlos when Franco was still alive. Professor Saad-al-din Ibrahim, a political scientist at the American University in Cairo, was attending a conference abroad at the time of Sadat's assassination. Returning home the day after Mubarak's election as president, he was surprised to hear from his housemaid that most of her acquaintances had gone along to vote, even though the result was a foregone conclusion.

He was even more surprised to find that most of the students in his class had also voted. Elections have not had a high credibility in Egypt in the recent past, and few people bothered to vote unless they needed, for some reason, to curry favour with the administration. But Professor Ibrahim was even less prepared for the reason given by both the maid and the students for the high turnout: "this man is good — he's like Nasser."

"Like Nasser? Mubarak?" "Well, we didn't see him before." On the face of it an extraordinary remark but in subjective sense true. Mubarak had been visible before, but not seen, because the limelight was always on Sadat — just as Sadat had hardly been perceived so long as he was working in the shadow of Nasser.

Now, the cartoonists and the public suddenly discovered a physical resemblance between Mubarak and Nasser. People began to remark on the fact that



Mubarak and Nasser: not just a physical resemblance

Mubarak's name had never figured in the stories of personal corruption circulated about Sadat's family and entourage.

Since the assassination Mubarak has appeared to cultivate the Nasser image, though without acknowledging it publicly so that it is possible, at least in the first instance, he begins his speeches with Nasser's formula, "O citizens, I am Sadat's brother and sister."

On one occasion he lifted, without acknowledgment, a whole paragraph from Nasser's speech on Syria's secession from the United Arab Republic in 1961. But what has struck people especially is the quiet seriousness of his manner, in contrast to the extravagant and often vulgar rhetorical style favoured by Sadat. The word constantly used in conversations about him is

"dignity" — a quality which Egyptians feel Nasser displayed, and Sadat lacked.

The negative and undignified aspects of Nasser's rule — the humiliation of 1967, the long and squalid war in Yemen, the restrictions on personal freedom and the omnipresent secret police — are largely forgotten now, eclipsed by the more recent shortcomings of Sadat. The qualities now attributed to Mubarak are those which Sadat is felt to have lacked: modesty, efficiency, punctuality, brevity, painstaking attention to detail, hard work, politeness to opponents, concern for the welfare of domestic problems and for Egyptian rather than Western opinion.

"Dignity" subsumes all of these. Sadat is felt to have sacrificed Egypt's dignity by abusing himself before the United States, to have sought domestic problems and for Egyptian rather than Western opinion.

to have lost all personal dignity by the long rambling speeches in which he glorified his own record and vilified his opponents.

And so, ironically, Hosni Mubarak, who loyally supported everything Sadat did, has become the focus of everyone's hopes for change. It gives him the remarkable opportunity to push through reforms, if he acts quickly while the honeymoon lasts. But it also gives him an awesome responsibility, for Egypt's problems — especially the economic ones — were by no means all of Sadat's making, and no one, whatever his policies, is likely to find a quick solution to them.

In two areas at least, however, the main lines of a policy capable of securing wide support are beginning to emerge. In foreign policy there is a general agreement, embracing many of those who strongly opposed the peace treaty with Israel when it was signed, that the terms of the treaty must now be respected and the fruits of it — Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai next April — secured.

Thereafter, while Egypt will remain at peace with Israel, the emphasis is likely to shift to seeking reconciliation with the Arab world and working with other Arab states for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

In the area of public order and domestic politics, Mubarak has already begun seeking détente by inviting opposition leaders to talk to him and listening respectfully to their opinions. He

has told them that those arrested in September will be released as soon as the "Socialist Prosecutor" has established that they had no connexion with any violent conspiracy; this should mean freedom soon for Muhammad Hakeem and the other well-known intellectuals now in prison. The cases of those arrested under the state of emergency after Sadat's assassination are likely to take longer to resolve, but will be dealt with in the same spirit.

A new government is expected very soon, perhaps headed by the moderate and generally respected Prime Minister of the mid 1970s, Abdul-Aziz Hegazi. There may well also be changes in a liberal direction in the press.

No doubt the Government will continue to take a tough line with Islamic extremist groups, especially on university campuses. The assassination has awakened many people to the danger such groups represent, and for the first time ordinary citizens have been helping the authorities to identify and arrest their members.

But in the last resort Islamic agitation reflects the general problems of society and lack of confidence in the state and its ideology. If Mubarak continues to inspire confidence in his ability and willingness to tackle Egypt's general problems, militant Islam in its more violent and intolerant forms will wither away, as it did under Nasser after 1956. If not, Egypt's worst ordeals may still be to come.



An old lady sits knitting outside her prefabricated house in the mountain-top village of Balvano, one of the places devastated by the earthquake a year ago today.

Shock waves that linger a year later

Avellino. The great earthquake which struck the south of Italy a year ago today is, in the way some of the victims look at it, just about to make its real effect felt.

Here in the Irpinia countryside the problems originally looked totally different. The fact that the splendid prefabricated house stands near the stalls. Asked why this was, he replied: "They brought us the house months ago and told us we would have to wait for other workmen to come and put it in order." They have never come. The house has no windows, no floor, no ceiling. There are also tremendous discrepancies between the performance in one town and another.

Colliano, for instance, a town of 4,600 people lost the comparatively low number of three people. Most of the houses had to be evacuated and political rivalries have been aggravated by the fact that where prefabricated houses should be placed.

Only 20 miles away — both towns are in the Avellino province — Conza lost 183 dead. The old town no longer exists but the survivors live in a prefabricated house. A woman selling flowers in a prefabricated metal cubicle wept as she recalled what a stock she had had before.

"Yes, we sold flowers then but we also sold furniture, clothes, shoes, we used to say (she underlined the irony) that we sold everything you could want from the cradle to the grave. The shop was full of stock that night because we were preparing for Christmas. And suddenly we were just standing on the streets with nothing left at all."

Winter will again be hard for some but on nothing like the scale of last year when many survivors spent bitter months in tents and caravans. Most of them will have a prefabricated house. A Government special commissioner, Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, was able to close his terms with his head reasonably high. The established timetable is not quite being met but he reported that already 12,171 prefabricated houses were now complete in the 35 towns covered by the damage and another 1,400 were required. Outside the worst hit zone 6,300 had been provided and another 5,000 were needed.

He now leaves to become Minister for the reconstruction of the country. Adding the number of containers which have been set up (St Angelo's town hall is a group of seven containers) he points out that he had housed the equivalent of a city of 120,000 inhabitants within the help of a staff of a size that would normally administer a town with a tenth of that population.

All is not bright however. With his emergency arrangements for substantial subsidies should technically come to an end and greater self-sufficiency will be expected from the local administration and from the victims themselves. There

is still a widespread problem of a failure to provide many of the prefabricated houses with drainage, running water and electricity.

A family of farmers living near a village called Cugni lost their original home and have adapted the animal stalls as accommodation. Despite the fact that the splendid prefabricated house stands near the stalls. Asked why this was, he replied: "They brought us the house months ago and told us we would have to wait for other workmen to come and put it in order." They have never come. The house has no windows, no floor, no ceiling. There are also tremendous discrepancies between the performance in one town and another.

Colliano, for instance, a town of 4,600 people lost the comparatively low number of three people. Most of the houses had to be evacuated and political rivalries have been aggravated by the fact that where prefabricated houses should be placed.

Only 20 miles away — both towns are in the Avellino province — Conza lost 183 dead. The old town no longer exists but the survivors live in a prefabricated house. A woman selling flowers in a prefabricated metal cubicle wept as she recalled what a stock she had had before.

"Yes, we sold flowers then but we also sold furniture, clothes, shoes, we used to say (she underlined the irony) that we sold everything you could want from the cradle to the grave. The shop was full of stock that night because we were preparing for Christmas. And suddenly we were just standing on the streets with nothing left at all."

Winter will again be hard for some but on nothing like the scale of last year when many survivors spent bitter months in tents and caravans. Most of them will have a prefabricated house. A Government special commissioner, Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, was able to close his terms with his head reasonably high. The established timetable is not quite being met but he reported that already 12,171 prefabricated houses were now complete in the 35 towns covered by the damage and another 1,400 were required. Outside the worst hit zone 6,300 had been provided and another 5,000 were needed.

He now leaves to become Minister for the reconstruction of the country. Adding the number of containers which have been set up (St Angelo's town hall is a group of seven containers) he points out that he had housed the equivalent of a city of 120,000 inhabitants within the help of a staff of a size that would normally administer a town with a tenth of that population.

All is not bright however. With his emergency arrangements for substantial subsidies should technically come to an end and greater self-sufficiency will be expected from the local administration and from the victims themselves. There

Peter Nichols

The ox of Ulster lowers his horns

by Alan Hamilton

The chill night air of Crumlin, County Antrim, is filled with the insistent throbbing of tribal tom-toms, distant in the dark, but processing ever nearer until they emerge into the watery light of a single street lamp. The tune, reedy and off-key, is "The Sash" and the Big Bash Band, decorated with a full-colour portrait of Prince Charles. The band of the Crumlin Young Loyalists is beating out a welcome for the tribe's witch doctor, medicine man and self-appointed warlord, Ian Paisley.

Two hundred people fill the black Orange Hall to await the entrance of The Big Lad. They are simple, unadorned folk, farmers mainly, who know what they want to hear and know that they will hear it.

The meeting of the South Antrim branch of the Democratic Unionist Party opens with a reading from Psalm 37: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity, for they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb." The hall stands for a minute's silence "for those killed or maimed by IRA terrorists."

Suddenly Paisley, an hour late, appears at the back of

the hall and the audience rises to its feet in a tidal wave of approbation. "Thank you very much," he bellows from the platform, and the applause stops suddenly as though switched off.

He addresses them for an hour, at never less than full volume. The microphone goes wrong but it does not matter; Paisley does not need one. "I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster," he roars. The faithful stamp the floor. He mentions the Official Unionists and a voice from the back shouts "traitors!"

"Margaret Thatcher can make wee Willie Whitelash tremble, but she will not be getting rid of Ian Paisley," he spits out. "Thatcher" as though he had just eaten a bad apple, the way he spits out "Pope".

"We prefer to die than give in to tyranny of Dublin," he shouts, arms waving and fingers pointing as though he were acting out a cowboy's last stand in some awful second-rate movie. He revels in describing his recent behaviour in the Commons and tells his God-fearing audience that the Chamber is a den of homosexuality, abortion and other nameless vices.

He scorns David Steel as not fit to be called a man, and the Speaker as effete and powerless.

As he closes, he stamps his foot as he bellows: "Thank God we are on the march at last and the audience gives the kind of oration usually reserved for pop concerts. The band plays the National Anthem, and large plastic



Ian Paisley, rousing his supporters for today's day of action:

"I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster... Thank God we are on the march at last"

buckets are passed round for a collection. The tribe has carried out another traditional rite, and they go home feeling strengthened, much as East Londoners once felt strengthened by the oration of Mayday.

Paisley's appeal is truly tribal, and like other demagogues of his stamp, he plays heavily on fear. His skilful blend of Calvinistic righteousness and cheap political opportunism strikes a perfect chord. His supporters are the descendants of the Plantation Scots who were given the best land in Ulster, and have nurtured it over centuries with typically Scottish dedication and hard work. Like the white settlers of Rhodesia, they fear that all they have created will be taken away from them.

Like the Afrikaners, with whom they share a fundamentalist and deeply held Calvinist religion, they feel beleaguered and surrounded, and they share the same deep fear and hatred of Communism, which they believe would grow like a fatal cancer in a free Republic. He can Ireland, they say, once only Dublin; now they

perceive an unholy alliance between Dublin and London to abandon them to their fate.

Paisley's message is that it is definitely better to be dead than green. One speaker at his Crumlin meeting earned a run of domestic when he proclaimed: "I would rather die in the attempt to keep the Ulster flag flying than live under the tricolour."

Paisley's support is drawn chiefly from the rural areas, among those Scots-descended farmer folk. But it is no longer so confined; his two fellow Democratic Unionist MPs sit for urban, industrial constituencies in Belfast, and the party's success in this year's local elections, when they ended up with only 10 fewer seats than the official unionists, was spread throughout the province.

Support for the fundamentalist, black and white, orange and green view of the province's future has spread because Ulster politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum. The official Unionists have lost considerable ground to Paisley because they have become so divided and indecisive within themselves

and their leader, Mr James Moynihan, whatever his virtues, lacks the charisma and leadership of Paisley, however spurious and dangerous that might be.

It is a miracle to many that Paisley has not been the victim of an assassin's bullet. His large, discreet house in a tree-lined boulevard in East Belfast is permanently guarded, but he moves about freely, shadowed by only two bodyguards.

Both his supporters and his enemies believe that he has escaped a Republican bullet because he is too big a fish for them; the death of Paisley would send Protestant hordes screaming for blood into the Catholic enclaves of Belfast. They pick the pot on the boil rather than have it boil over. And in his fermenting of Protestant extremism, he is a useful tool of instability.

Cerard Fitt, the Catholic SDLP member for West Belfast, remarked: "Paisley and the IRA need each other."

As Paisley stands like a stubborn ox in the path of the British Government, it is

a not unreasonable assumption that the British Security Services have contemplated his demise. The suggestion is naturally ridiculed by official sources — they could hardly do otherwise — but Paisley himself in his perverse way relishes the idea, and already telling only on Friday of two British death plots to himself that he had uncovered. But the man himself is a romantic and master of the half-truth, and his version is not wholly believed.

Yesterday morning Mr Paisley stood in the pulpit of his Martyrs' Memorial Church beneath a huge bronze proclamation declaring: "We preach Christ crucified," and prayed for divine salvation from Ulster's name, who now includes Margaret Thatcher, James Prior, and the entire British Government.

Tonight in the town square of a staunchly Protestant Newcastle, Mr Paisley will denounce the "Third Force", an ultimate warning that if the preaching fails, he can still call on enough men in the Protestant tribe who are prepared to put the bullet before the Bible.

Photograph by Brian Hume

THE TIMES DIARY

Congratulations to Sir John Pope-Hennessy, who later today in New York receives the \$10,000 Mitchell Prize for his study of Lucia Della Robbia, the fifteenth-century sculptor. The Mitchell Prize is an American award named after the philanthropist and art collector, Mr Jan Mitchell, and is given annually for the "most outstanding original" English language contribution to the field of art history scholarship. Since Sir John, a former director of the Victoria and Albert and British Museums, is currently consulting chairman of the Department of Western Art at the Metropolitan Museum, it is fitting that the presentation will take place in the Temple of Dendur, the Egyptian reconstruction stuck on one end of the Met in Central Park.

But the ceremony itself will be falling asleep during his own St Elizabeth Oratorio, an example of which later generations have faithfully emulated. Few towns were too small to be ignored. Even Bolton was blessed with Paganini and John Philip Sousa among others, and Cambridge hosted a procession of composers, who came to receive honorary doctorates. Grieg rushed out from the ceremony to the nearest post office and signed his first telegram: "Dr Grieg."

peculiarly British for the cheque will be handed over by Professor Michael Jaffé, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and the man who rediscovered one of Titian's double portraits hanging on the wall at the home of the Duke of Northumberland. Furthermore, this year for the first time an additional prize of \$2,000 for the author of the "most promising first book" has been awarded to Professor Martin Kemp of St Andrews University for Leonardo Da Vinci: The Marvellous Works of Nature and Man, an examination of the relationship between science and art in the period. Apart from enjoying the dubious distinction of having been taught by Anthony Bonomi at the Courtauld, Kemp must also be one of the few people to have come down from Cambridge (or anywhere else, for that matter) with a degree in Botany, Zoology and Art History.



Sir Douglas Bader: upset

landlord Brian Mayo told me yesterday. "I am very distressed," added Mr Mayo, who says he will have the sign altered. Done in bright colours, the sign shows Sir Douglas's head and shoulders with a Spitfire in the background. It was produced by a "beaver" artist from sketches done by the group captain's step-daughter.

Royalties

What do royal couples do in their spare time? Let me commend the example of Queen Margrethe of Denmark and the Prince Consort. They have just translated an early book of Simone de Beauvoir's, called *All Men Are Mortal*, into Danish. They had cloaked their identity with a pseudonym, but the secret is now out. I am told the reviews were quite flattering even before the authors' pedigrees were revealed.

Naim Attallah

On September 18 it was reported in the Diary that Dr Anne Smith, the former editor of *The Literary Review*, had left the magazine because of her refusal to accept Arab propaganda from the press prior, Mr Naim Attallah. Mr Attallah has asked us to point out — and Dr Smith agrees, as do we — that he is not a propagandist for an Arab or any other political cause. He is sympathetic to the Palestinian cause and the current Quarter Books has published a number of works of special Arab interest in the context of world culture. We regret any misunderstanding or embarrassment that may have been caused.

Quotes for votes

Crosby this week and it may, or may not, be historic, depending on how you view these things. Over the weekend I came across the following, which I pass on especially to those thinking of voting for the SDP. "Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build a bridge even when there's no river." — Nikita Khrushchev. "All politics are based on the indifference of the majority." — James Reston. "Vote for the man who promises least: he'll be the least disappointing." — Bernard Baruch.

Southern storm

There is, I gather, very real anger at Southern Television over the Independent Broadcasting Authority's 1982 handbook which fails to make any acknowledgement of

Southern's contribution to the ITV network in the current year. Southern has to surrender the franchise to TVS from January 1 but I gather their complaint is not just sour grapes. They have, after all, contributed 17 series to the network, and they say they only have three brief references, all to do with being replaced by TVS.

Quiz answers

1. John McKee lost his temper and the cartoon by Jimmy Connors in the final of the Benson and Hedges Tennis Tournament, challenged Sir Tony Benn to fight a by-election in the constituency.
2. Mr John Grant, MP for Latham Central, challenged Sir Tony Benn to fight a by-election in the constituency.
3. Hundreds of demonstrators took part in a violent protest at Freetown Airport in Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
4. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
5. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
6. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
7. Last Tuesday the BBC revealed that a survey of the public's favourite third of the century shock, horror, mystery, and thriller books had been conducted. The top three books were: *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger, *The Exorcist* by William Peter Blatty, and *The Godfather* by Mario Puzo.
8. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
9. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
10. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
11. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
12. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
13. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
14. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.
15. A violent riot broke out in the town of Freetown, Sierra Leone, following the decision of General and Commander to force a constitutional amendment to be passed.

Peter Watson

Running joke

This story has taken some time to get to me but, I think, still worth telling. Just back from a



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HERR SCHMIDT IN THE MIDDLE

Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn must be seen against a longer historical perspective than is provided by the current wrangles over nuclear weapons. Relations between Russia and Germany have always been central to European stability. They have also been complex, and regarded with ambivalence on both sides. For the Russians today, as for the Tsars, Germany is both a threat and an opportunity, a source of danger and of technology, a two-way opening to the west through which Russian influence can flow outwards while western influence can also flow inwards. When the Tsars wanted engineers they mostly turned first to Germany. When their nineteenth-century revolutionaries wanted a coherent philosophy they turned to Karl Marx. When their twentieth-century successors wanted organization they received Lenin and money through Germany.

But Germany has always been the main threat to Russia's western frontier, and Russia's main aim has always been to reduce that threat. Different policies reflect different tactical approaches to the same goal. On the face of it, Russia has never been as secure on its western frontier as it is today, with its military presence in Berlin and the Warsaw Pact around it. Yet the Kremlin probably sleeps only slightly sounder now than in previous centuries, for the German question is never laid wholly to rest. In the fifties the Russian worried that German claims to reunification would drag the alliance into war. Now they fear that American claims to nuclear superiority could drag Europe into conflict. In between they have worried that détente, which meant dispensing with the German threat as a means of holding the Warsaw Pact together,

could unravel the whole European security system.

Just now they are uncertain because they do not know the direction Washington is taking. Generally speaking, when relations with Washington are good they are attracted by the idea of joint super-power control of Europe — "You look after your Germans and we'll look after ours". Cementing the status quo becomes the main task. When relations with Washington are bad, as they were under President Carter and remain under President Reagan, they become more tempted by the idea of splitting and weakening the alliance by offering special terms to the Europeans. But they know this is a tricky and potentially dangerous game, partly because it arouses suspicion in the west and partly because, if it were successful, it might produce all sorts of unpredictable instabilities in Europe. Therefore the softening up of western Europe with "peace proposals" and other offers is not pursued with quite the single-minded determination which some people assume. The main aim is probably still to re-establish some kind of working relationship with Washington. The European option is pursued in parallel as a reinsurance and for its immediate tactical value.

Herr Schmidt can see this as well as anyone. He is Europe's most experienced political leader, and his party has very long experience of dealing with communists. Yet his task is not simple. His is the main frontline state of the western alliance, the most vulnerable but also strategically the most important. He needs the alliance for his protection, and his loyalty on this score cannot be doubted, but the alliance also needs him, which gives him some bargaining power. He has a wholly legitimate German interest in keeping open

relations with the east. Contacts with East Germany are politically important. Trade is economically important. And any contribution he can make to a genuine reduction of tension in central Europe contributes to German security.

In the early period of détente there was no conflict between these interests and those of the alliance because the alliance fully supported Germany's eastern policies. An apparent conflict has emerged largely because of American disillusion with détente, to which Soviet policies in Africa, Afghanistan and the build-up of arms in Europe have amply contributed.

It is now Herr Schmidt's task to show that this conflict is not genuine, that European diplomacy directed towards reducing tension in Europe is also a contribution to the alliance security, not an undermining of it. He has to start by acting as an interpreter between east and west. He must persuade the Russians that their behaviour has contributed to the present low state of east-west relations, that the Americans have a case, and that they must approach forthcoming negotiations with more flexibility than they have shown so far. He is in a good position to get this across because his credibility in Moscow is higher than that of the Americans.

At the same time he must attempt to interpret the Russian attempts to interpret the Russians to the Americans. Some of the Russians' concerns are genuine but some are genuine. They are not beyond the reach of careful diplomacy. They are insecure in eastern Europe, and under great stress economically. There is an opportunity to be grasped, and it may be that Herr Schmidt can help both sides to grasp it.

NO LOVE TO BE LOST ON A LORRY

Nobody loves a lorry. Trams, cars, traction engines, locomotives and many other smelly and unwieldy forms of conveyance have cult followings oblivious of their less attractive characteristics, but lorries are never credited with redeeming glamour. When the Government issues its White Paper in the next few days proposing that lorries even heavier than today's should be released on our roads, protest will be loud and widespread. But they will be misconceived if they are directed solely at the issue of maximum weight, which has attracted most of the slogans in the past. The nuisance that lorries cause is not only, or even mainly, connected with overall weight. It is arguably possible to increase the maximum weight without increasing the nuisance, but it is absolutely essential that any such increase is accompanied by measures ensuring that the nuisance is substantially diminished.

The White Paper is expected to propose that the present limit of 32.5 tonnes should be raised to 40 tonnes. The Armitage report a year ago recommended 44 tonnes, to bring Britain in line with

EEC proposals, but the Government has already rejected that. Since then the EEC Commission, perhaps influenced by the British, has also given up the 44 tonne plan.

The Armitage report tied its proposals on weight to a long list of conditions designed to reduce the intolerable effect of large lorries both for those who share the roads with them, and those who live beside the roads. Critics predict that the Government will now simply pick out the plums from the report and discard the rest.

Existing technology already makes it possible at no undue cost to comply with tighter controls on noise, fumes, safety and vibration. Armitage should be taken as a minimum, not a maximum pointer to what is possible. It is often too pessimistic, as when it predicts that an 80-decibel noise limit (today's limit is 91 decibels) may not be implemented before 1995, even though a working prototype meeting the 80-decibel standard has already been developed in Britain.

A crucial test of the White Paper's intentions will be its proposals on axle weights, the

factor that determines the extent of vibration and wear and tear on roads. Here Armitage deliberately rejected the arguments for EEC harmonization and proposed smaller limits than the EEC Commission recommends. The committee judged that the cost of strengthening bridges and culverts to bear the extra weight would be too great.

Lorries are at their most vexatious on narrow roads never meant to carry them. Armitage recommends more active and imaginative traffic controls, but points out that often the only real solution is a by-pass. The Government has found it so politically easy to cut spending on roads in recent years that it will be reluctant to attend to the report's call to reverse that decline in spending. However, few kinds of public investment produce a surer return, since quite a short by-pass can often dramatically improve life for a country town (and for the lorry drivers passing through). Since we necessarily depend on road haulage, we must sooner or later provide suitable roads for the lorries, and ensure as far as possible that they keep to them.

At 51, after half a lifetime spent in active politics, Mrs Williams has scarcely ever, if at all, said a bitchy thing about friend or foe. If she has strong emotions, she hides them and relies on reason.

It remains true, though, that she is the most reluctant of the Gang of Four who founded the Social Democratic Party. She has not broken completely with her political past as Roy Jenkins did; she has not decided, like Bill Rodgers, that the fight to save the social democratic and parliamentary tradition of the Labour Party has been irretrievably lost. She does not bring to the SDP the Celtic passion and bitterness of David Owen. She remains a Socialist of the Gaiskellian kind who would not apologize for much that happened under the leadership of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan while she was a Minister.

It is not SDP or Alliance policy that will give Mrs Williams her high poll in Crosby on Thursday, because SDP and Alliance policy still remains to be settled and made public. For the time being, Mrs Williams is left free to exploit one of the most attractive personalities in contemporary politics, knowing that she is the only candidate with an established national reputation and that she has now, and will have for ever more, the full blessings of the media, as well as the immediate liking of the average voter.

For that reason I for one shall continue to regard the results — whether she wins, or loses in such a way as to be able to claim a moral victory — as irrelevant to the national verdict in autumn 1983 or summer 1984. Mrs Williams is by definition the most untypical politician in the business.

David Wood

How to be a feminine MP without trying

If politicians were marketed like detergents, Mrs Shirley Williams unquestionably would be presented as the one with the extra ingredient. Neither laboratory tests nor the intuitions of other women politicians are likely to succeed in discovering her secret formula, as the particular laboratory test in the Crosby by-election on Thursday may by some accounts prove. Mrs Williams is the woman politician most women like and positively trust, the woman politician any male voter easily takes a shine to.

That is not to say she is a born winner. Before she entered the Commons in 1964, she suffered three elections at Harwich and Southminster, and in 1973 she lost Hertford and Stevenage on a big swing of eight per cent, partly because the constituency had changed in character, partly because the Liberal vote collapsed and the refugees fled to Mrs Thatcher.

Nevertheless, we all have our setbacks. Mrs Williams remains the exemplary woman candidate; if she had not existed it would have been necessary for Guardian women to invent her.

In a day when there are only 19 women in the House of Commons, mainly because constituency women prefer men, Mrs Williams continued to have the distinction of being one woman almost everybody would be glad to see back at Westminster, no

matter what party colours she wore. Indeed, that touches on an important point: Mrs Williams is quite capable of forgetting to wear her party colours, or of wearing them with a lack of chic that suggests an after-thought or an apology.

There lies part of the mystery ingredient. She is never less than feminine. She never seems to work at it. Women voters, or women television watchers, whose days may be hazy ridden by the hair-dresser and the matching of clothes to the changing occasion, seems to overlook with her the woman who has lost her comb and does not care, or who apparently refuses to send any of her old clothes to Oxfam and then re-quip.

Then there is Mrs Williams' famous lack of punctuality, a feminine prerogative that she has no doubt suspended during the Crosby campaign. Without the visible excuse of time-consuming niceties of high fashion and self-presentation, she can show a splendid disregard for the accusing fingers of any clock.

More often than not, she enters a room to keep appointments in a flurry of apologies, always with girlish charm. And her indifference to the clock has been known to extend to the calendar. She can altogether forget a lunch date, and leave her hosts feeling guilty to have placed such a cruel load upon a frail over-burdened woman.

Yet the liking of women voters for Mrs Williams obviously goes much deeper than the recognition that she is not competing with them in coiffure or couture, or that she has the courage and grace to be herself in spite of all the pressures to be everything that, say, Jill Tweedie detests. They also like her cool rationality and undisturbable dignity.

Peace campaigners and disarmament

From Mr Hugh Hanning and Miss Margot Moran

Sir, In the first leader on November 19 ("Mr Reagan's peace movement") you rightly stated that the speech given at the National Press Club in Washington "was the beginning of a serious attempt to repair some of the damage and bring a sense of direction into relations with the Soviet Union". A share of the credit for this welcome initiative by the *primus inter pares* of the Western Alliance must go to the various European peace campaigns which instigated and organized the recent massive protests and nuclear demonstrations in several Western European capitals.

The President of the United States has taken a major positive step towards the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, and this is definitely an occasion for rejoicing and enhanced hope.

However, it is only a first step. Mr Reagan has responded magnificently to pressure from his allies. It is imperative that he now be encouraged and assisted so that he may take further, bolder steps without faltering; wholehearted support must be given generously, not only by national governments, but also by the people of Western Europe. The peace organizations have made their point. Now it is time to show their political acumen and far-sightedness by embracing the new peace move with the same vigour and enthusiasm. They are prompted their supporters to take to the streets.

A strong religious spirit informs the anti-nuclear and pacifist movements. Whenever they are urged to march, carp, or picket, they would do well to concentrate their collective minds on the parable of the prodigal son.

Yours, etc.,
HUGH HANNING,
(The British Atlantic Committee),
MARGOT MORAN.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Information Centre on the Study of Violence and Peace,
110 Eton Place,
Eton College Road, NW3,
November 20.

From Mr Joseph Godson and Mr Alan Lee Williams

Sir, We heartily join you (your column of November 19) in welcoming President Reagan's decision to go for the so-called zero option in the forthcoming negotiations about medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, particularly against the backdrop of disarray which has hitherto reigned among leading members of his Cabinet on this issue.

It is to be hoped the anti-nuclear demonstrators who have lately been marching through Western European cities against TNF (theatre nuclear forces) will now with equal vigour exert pressure on the Soviets not to dismiss the Reagan initiative as mere propaganda.

When listening in recent months to the debates on the

deployment of LRINF (long-range theatre nuclear forces) in Europe, engendered by the deterioration of the international scene, one has sensed from public reaction that they have far too long been unaware of the meaning and implications of the Western nuclear deterrent's credibility. For this Western leaders — government and non-government alike — share a large part of the blame. Moreover, disarmament rhetoric has done damage to Europe-American relations by a considerable amount of rewriting of history, casting the Americans in the role of a cold and harsh warmonger, imposing their weapons upon unwilling Europe.

To set the record straight, the call for INF modernization in Europe originated in Europe. It was a European initiative led by Chancellor Schmidt, alarmed by growing Soviet local nuclear superiority, to which the United States responded after exhaustive study and consultation. Simultaneously, we should take close at hand, a major prerequisite is to present a picture of a united Alliance ready to persevere in long but realistic negotiations.

The Americans should take the opportunity afforded them to regain the trust of what in recent months has become an alienated and confused Europe by standing firm on the zero option, but make sure that zero is properly defined.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH GODSON,
European Co-ordinator, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
Director-General, The English Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1.

From Dr Robert McGeehan

Sir, Notwithstanding the somewhat hesitant conclusion of your leader of November 19, which notes that the American proposal to reduce theatre nuclear forces must now be shown to be a meaningful initiative and not just political theatre, only a cynic could doubt that Ronald Reagan's commitment to arms control is any less sincere than Leonid Brezhnev's dedication to peace.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT MCGEEHAN, Director,
School of International Relations,
University of Southern California
United Kingdom Program,
7 North Audley Street, W1.

Minor-party candidates

From Mr Stephen Kanocz

Sir, Your leader of today ("How to cope with cranks", November 16) on the proliferation of candidates in parliamentary elections contains, *inter alia*, a suggestion that 500 or 1,000 constituents should have to sign a candidate's nomination form to ensure that only people with at least "genuine minority" support may contest elections.

Such a system would in fact deprive a substantial section of the electorate of the safeguard of the secrecy of the election as their allegiance would be known even before they had cast their votes. There are many countries in the world in which opposition candidates are prevented from standing by the intimidating of electors against signing their nomination papers. Even those not actually threatened may hesitate to record their support of a candidate who would be unpopular with the ruling regime for fear of being persecuted or discriminated against in the future.

Although no such fears would be warranted in this country at this time, people could still be victimized or fear victimization, e.g. for openly supporting a candidate who is particularly unpopular in their neighbourhood. Opponents of employers, trade unions or simply their friends to sign or not to sign nomination papers. And one could not even blame political parties for exploiting the nomination papers of candidates of other parties or independent candidates.

If 500 or 1,000 registered electors wish to support the nomination of a candidate, it is better if they do so by lending him or her a pound or two, to be repaid if the candidate has his deposit refunded — and the share of the vote qualifying for this

could be lowered to 2 per cent. One advantage of this system would be that only electors intending to vote for a candidate would give him the initial help he needs for running in the election.

Yours faithfully,
S. KANOCZ,
6 Mortimer Court,
Abbey Road, NW8

From Mr L. A. Knight
Sir, A less censorious attitude towards Mr T. F. B. S. B. Barrel and his ilk (leading article, November 16) might serve a useful purpose. At present there is no effective way of registering "positive abstention" in an election, since newspaper reports generally ignore spoilt ballots. A variety of fringe candidates, appreciated rather than denigrated by the press, might encourage voters to take part in elections, and allow them to hint at the nature of their reservations.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. KNIGHT,
19 Howcroft Crescent, N3.

'One nation' spirit

From Mr W. R. Eyles

Sir, I do not think any blame should be attached to Lord Alport (November 13), or indeed any of his colleagues, for the failure of the "one nation" ideal. It is simply that the nature of a wartime society gives place in peacetime to competition, and its extreme form, confrontation.

With the decline of the religious significance of the Crown is now our sole unifying symbol and it is only rarely, as on the occasion of the recent royal wedding, that the light is so to speak, allowed to shine through the clouds.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD EYLES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.

Ancient woods

From Dr Oliver Rackham

Sir, Mr Harris's reply (October 20) to Richard Rogers's article (Environmental briefing, October 14) overlooks the distinction between plantations and woods. The trees of plantations, as the name implies, exist because someone has put them there; they are almost as artificial as a barley field. Woods are derived from natural vegetation, managed as a self-renewing resource, yielding successive crops of underwood and timber by methods other than planting trees. Many woods have stable histories of up to a thousand years. Mr Harris does scant justice to centuries of woodland conservation.

Ancient woodland is not just oak and beech. It is of about 50 different kinds, many with their own separate histories; some, such as limewoods, hazelwoods and alderwoods, can be traced back to particular kinds of

prehistoric woodland. One medieval wood may contain eight or more different tree communities. It is a world in itself of special plants and animals, of lichens and fungi. The giant bases of the coppice stools are themselves centuries old, the oldest living things in England. The great network guarding the wood's edge is a witness to the importance attached by our ancestors to its conservation.

Mr Harris's "rehabilitation" means, in effect, sweeping away this unique complexity and replacing it by the sameness, artificiality and relative impermanence of a plantation. Our successors will not forgive us this philistinism. Neither the depredations attributed to World War II nor subsequent neglect are an excuse: the resilience and stability of ancient woods surprise those who are used to plantations. To discuss whether to replant an ancient lime wood with oak or Corsican pine is like arguing about whether

Obstacles to cutting jail population

From Mr J. O. Crookall-Greening, JP

Sir, Magistrates and many others involved in the criminal justice system will be grateful to the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison for speaking out on the prison crisis (November 19). Many JPs are aware that research has not only cast doubt on the value of long prison sentences for certain types of offender, but also has pointed to the need for more non-custodial alternatives such as community service. This has been generally regarded as a successful innovation since it was introduced under the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The use of the Community Service Order (CSO) has rapidly increased from 1,000 orders in 1974 to 15,500 in 1979. This has helped significantly to contain pressure on the prisons as well as being a more constructive sentence for appropriate offenders. Now, however, magistrates in Sussex, although under pressure, and sympathetic to the need to reduce the prison population, are being asked to restrict the alternative use of the CSO because of restrictions on the probation and after-care committee's budget.

This does not make any sense in financial terms or in the need to provide more constructive alternatives to prison. The average cost per person serving a CSO is about £250 per annum, while the cost of a prison place is at least 20 times as much. There is no apparent remedy for this waste, both human and financial, while the budgets for the two services are squeezed in isolation, one nationally and one locally.

Yours faithfully,
J. O. CROOKALL-GREENING,
5 Lambourne Close,
Crawley,
West Sussex,
November 19.

Transport finance

From Mr Adrian Slade and Mrs Anne Sofer

Sir, As the personification of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance in the Greater London Council we can assure your Transport Correspondent (November 18) that we are not "split" over the London Transport fares issue. We both support, and supported during the May elections, the principle of a low fare system for London. We both reject the Tory notion that public transport should be, as far as possible, financed from fares alone. That policy nearly crippled London Transport during the four years of Tory rule.

We both opposed, and continue to oppose, the way in which the Labour GLC have chosen to structure and finance their "Fares Fair" scheme on the

grounds that they picked the wrong option, refused to couple the introduction of simplified fares with any attempt to improve productivity, and administration costs, and were not open with the ratepayers about the financial implications of the block grant legislation. We both support those Labour and Tory councillors across the country who wish to see that legislation relaxed rather than strengthened because this could free more funds for essential capital investment in London Transport.

In other words the Alliance in the GLC is not split but speaks with one voice. If anyone had asked us, we would have told them so.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SLADE,
ANNE SOFER,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

the case at the present time. Many medical and para-medical staff are only vaguely aware of such services as do exist and therefore we strongly urge that the training of all professionals having contact with, or having responsibilities to, mentally handicapped children and their parents should include positive aspects of the potential developments of all mentally handicapped children, together with the total range of education and training facilities available.

In addition, such professional training and experience should ensure that everybody responsible for the welfare of mothers and their children should be made aware of the manner in which parents are informed that a child has been diagnosed as being mentally handicapped.

Anti-natal screening, including amniocentesis, should be made available to mothers who so desire it. We believe that genetic counselling should be much more readily available for parents to be who are at risk.

Furthermore, research into the causes of mental handicap is of the utmost importance. It is our hope that in the long term every emphasis should be placed on the prevention of all handicaps before they become an issue for some and a tragedy for others.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN RIX, Secretary-General,
Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults,
Mencap National Centre,
123 Golden Lane, EC1.

Care of handicapped

From the Secretary-General of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults

Sir, Having read all the correspondence which has been sent to me since the verdict in the trial of Dr. Leonard Arthur, we, as parents of mentally handicapped children, have noted with dismay that there has been little in the debate to assist parents who may find themselves faced with an agonising decision following the birth of a mentally handicapped child.

We at Mencap, which is the largest parent organisation representing mentally handicapped people, are convinced that, whilst it is essential that every support and counselling should be offered by the medical, para-medical and social services, it is absolutely vital that other experienced parents of mentally handicapped children are also involved in this counselling process. It is only they who know, at first hand, the joy and sorrow as well as the practical problems ahead.

We are equally convinced that it is essential that parents who are facing such a decision concerning the quality of life for their child in the years ahead should be assured that all services provided for mentally handicapped children, parents and their families are of uniformly high standards throughout the country and available right from the start. Unhappily, this is certainly not

Just deserts?

From Mr W. J. Foster

Sir, Having recently advertised in your *Creme* column for signs, and having carefully sifted the responses, we suggest that it would be useful to subdivide your column into Double Cream, Single Cream, Whipping Cream, Sour Cream, Smetana, and Non-Dairy.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER J. FOSTER,
Anglo-American Society,
46 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

University fees

From Mr Humphrey Fisher

Sir, Your first leader today, "End of the Robbins era" (November 18) sympathetically discusses the present plight of the universities, and of young people hoping to enter them. You barely mention, and then only in passing, the problem of overseas student fees. Surely it is worth recalling again that the present arrangements allow overseas students from EEC nations to study here for home fees, whilst other overseas students must pay fees up to four or five times higher.

Whether the legal and financial circumstances may be, and however we may gloss the discrepancy by a complicated scholarships scheme for the extremely able, the present situation amounts to a blanket discrimination in favour of some of the richest, and best-educated, nations in the world, against all the poorest and least well-educated.

When the history of this century comes to be written, will not this selfishness amongst the haves, shutting out the have-nots, serve as a kind of touchstone, showing how we sowed the wind, but hoped to escape reaping the whirlwind? Such discrimination seems indefensible. It is doubly dishonourable, inasmuch as many of those nations which suffer most severely from it are our partners in the Commonwealth.

Yours sincerely,
HUMPHREY FISHER,
66 Ormond Avenue,
Hampton, Middlesex.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 21: The Duke and Duchess of Kent, to mark the start of National Tree Week, today planted commemorative oak trees at Ammer, Norfolk.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. D. Allen and Miss P. H. Ranken
The engagement is announced between Mr G. D. Allen, of 11, St. James's Park, London, and Miss P. H. Ranken, of 11, St. James's Park, London.

Mr F. G. Gent and Miss E. M. Caswell
The engagement is announced between Mr F. G. Gent, of 11, St. James's Park, London, and Miss E. M. Caswell, of 11, St. James's Park, London.

Mr G. R. Peters and Miss V. J. Cookson
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Mr D. R. C. Manning and Miss H. Preston
The engagement is announced between Mr D. R. C. Manning, of 11, St. James's Park, London, and Miss H. Preston, of 11, St. James's Park, London.

Memorial service

Professor T. B. W. Reid
A memorial service for Professor Thomas Bertram Wallace Reid was held in the chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, on November 21. The Rev Trevor Williams officiated. The service was read by Mr Michael MacLennan and Mr Frederick Hodcroft and an address was given by the Vice-President of Trinity College, Mr Frank Barnett. Trinity College was represented by the President, Mr Anthony Quinston, and fellows.

Rossall School

Memorial tablets to Charles Edgar Young and Leslie Hamilton Tripp, lately Headmaster and Vice-Master respectively of Rossall School, will be dedicated by the Bishop of Lancaster in Rossall Chapel at 4.15 pm on Saturday, November 28, 1981.

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The church has its own poverty trap

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England, which has put its weight behind the Brandt Commission's demand for world resources to be shared between rich and poor, has a poverty problem of its own. Some parts of the church are rich, and some are poor, and the rich do not seem to be helping the poor.

The issue has been around a long time, but it has been hidden under a bushel of more or less technical terminology and the very complexity of the church's financial structure. A concerted effort has now been started in one diocese, Liverpool, to attract attention to it, and to press for remedies. It is the least well-endowed diocese in England, covering what is probably the poorest city, and it receives no financial assistance whatever from the more wealthy dioceses, and those with more affluent congregations.

Each diocese draws its income from three basic sources: annual payments from the House of Bishops, the proceeds of its own investments, and the regular donations of its lay members. Although there is a small amount of help from the Church Commissioners, the diocese of Liverpool is in a very poor position.

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They work in a too rigid and has not kept pace with shifts in manpower — it is towards the last two that attention is now being turned. Some dioceses have large investments, and some do not; those that do not have to make up the difference by squeezing extra donations from ordinary members.

"Squeezing" is the word in Liverpool: in one parish with just two wage-earners, and one with just three, a "planned giving" campaign was organised on the basis of social security payments. Donations went up by 150 per cent.

The Liverpool pressure, which has the wholehearted support of the bishop, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, is allegedly brought a reaction from the Church Commissioners to the effect that better-off dioceses would not tolerate a national pooling of their resources. The Liverpool calculations throw an unflattering light on the reply: it is on the whole, the well-endowed dioceses where the level of regular giving by ordinary church-goers is at its lowest.

Some of them are in the most precarious state of affairs, although there is not necessarily any relationship between the wealth of the local diocese as a corporate body, and the average wealth of individual inhabitants.

Some of the wealth of the local diocese as a corporate body, and the average wealth of individual inhabitants. Ancient dioceses, many of which have been around longer, are being around longer. And the thicker of the argument becomes even more impenetrable when it is considered that some of the wealthy dioceses have a concentration of ancient churches which are expensive to maintain.

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Growing US interest in fine English furniture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Five English eighteenth-century furniture sold well in New York on Friday and Saturday, confirming that the new strength of the dollar is likely to lead to a burgeoning of American collector interest.

Sotheby's sale of medium quality furniture on Friday was a success, with a number of pieces going up to 14 per cent above the asking price. The most important pieces were offered on Saturday, but there was a heavy discount on a few expensive unsold lots.

The most outstanding feature of the sale was a group of carved walnut chairs of the 1740s. They were of the standard walnut form, but with the addition of a decorative element to the back of the seat, which had been carved in the shape of a shell.

The chairs were sold for \$12,000, a price which was 14 per cent above the asking price. The most important pieces were offered on Saturday, but there was a heavy discount on a few expensive unsold lots.

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OBITUARY

SIR HANS KREBS

Pioneer work in biochemistry

Professor Sir Hans Krebs, FRSC, FRCP, who was Nobel Laureate and formerly Professor of Biochemistry at Sheffield and later at Oxford, died in Oxford yesterday at the age of 81.

He is best known for his discovery of two chains of metabolic reactions, the tricarboxylic and the glyoxylate cycle, by which the liver and the citric acid cycle which forms the final stages in the oxidation of carbon compounds to carbon dioxide in living organisms. These remarkable advances were made when the pathways of intermediary metabolism were poorly understood, and they paved the way for the later explosive growth of metabolic biochemistry.

Hans Adolf Krebs, son of an ear, nose and throat surgeon, was born in Hildesheim, Germany on August 25, 1900. He studied at Göttingen, Freiburg, Munich, Berlin and Hamburg, obtaining his MD degree in 1925. He was attracted to experimental research and became for four years an assistant to Otto Warburg at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research in Berlin-Dahlem. Warburg was the leading biochemist of the time, and Krebs saw him as an outstanding teacher who set an example in the methods and quality of first-rate research. But there were few posts for biochemists in 1930, and Krebs became a Privat-Dozent in Internal Medicine in Thannhausen's clinic in Freiburg, with clinical responsibility for a large number of patients.

Yet he persisted in laboratory work with some financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation and assistance from a technician and young medical students, one of whom, Hansel, helped him to discover the cyclic pathway by which urea is synthesized. This work was an elegant use of Warburg's methodology and tissue slices which had been used only to study degradative metabolism.

When Hitler came to power, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins invited Krebs to Cambridge. He was allowed to bring only ten marks out of Germany, but fortunately could transport much of his laboratory equipment. Also, the Rockefeller Foundation provided financial support for his research and was to do so for many years. In 1935 Krebs moved to Sheffield to be a Lecturer in Pharmacology and, by 1937, with the help of W. A. Johnson, he demonstrated a cyclic pathway for the breakdown of urea, involving the tricarboxylic acid and several other substances which made a route for the complete oxidation of pyruvic acid to carbon dioxide and water. The general importance of the cycle was not at first recognised, but by some influential biochemists and the first description of the work was rejected by Nature.

During the Second World War, Krebs was mainly concerned with organising nutritional research on fluorine and vitamins A and C. The project was started by Kenneth Mellanby with a courageous group of conscientious workers.

After the war, Krebs was invited to return to Germany, but he decided to stay in Britain. He was appointed to the Chair of Biochemistry at the University of Oxford in 1947, and he remained there until his death. He was a member of the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

He received many honours, including the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1947, the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1954, and a knighthood in 1959. In 1938 he married Margaret Cicely Fieldhouse. They had two sons and a daughter.

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ous objects as human guinea pigs. The results were invaluable in assessing the importance of the liver in the metabolism of urea during the difficult period just after the war.

In 1945, Sheffield University created a Chair of Biochemistry for Krebs, and the Medical Research Council formed a Unit for Research in Cell Metabolism under his direction. Instead of developing a typically tautonomic school, he encouraged the members of his department to study a variety of problems, not all closely related to his own experiments. He succeeded in imparting his own enthusiasm to many associates and students and created an atmosphere of unusual harmony, though tensions could sometimes be detected by "Prof's" meticulous attention to the writing of papers for publication.

In 1954, Krebs was invited to the Whitley Chair of Biochemistry at Oxford, laboratory space being generously provided for the MRC Unit. His time for research was limited by teaching, administration and general university affairs, but novel work continued to flow. In 1955, Krebs made together with Hans Kornberg of yet another metabolic cycle, the Glyoxylate cycle, which enabled acetate or fatty acids to be used as major carbon sources for all growing cells.

Whitley Chair in 1967, Krebs was delighted to be able to return to full-time research, now at the MRC Unit, the Radcliffe Infirmary. He was a much younger man, but still made time to talk to undergraduate biochemical societies and to be a Visiting Professor of Biochemistry at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School. His scientific interest in Oxford was the control of the rates of the various reactions in the major metabolic pathways. Starting in 1962, he regularly attended an annual symposium on this topic at the Royal Free Hospital, which usually gave a special lecture that characteristically displayed his intellectual curiosity and experimental versatility.

A modest and retiring person with a personal life of humble simplicity, Krebs could defend his position vigorously in debate but would accept new experimental evidence gracefully. He had a remarkable memory which could, for example, recall innumerable scientific facts, and he was usually able to give a special lecture that characteristically displayed his intellectual curiosity and experimental versatility.

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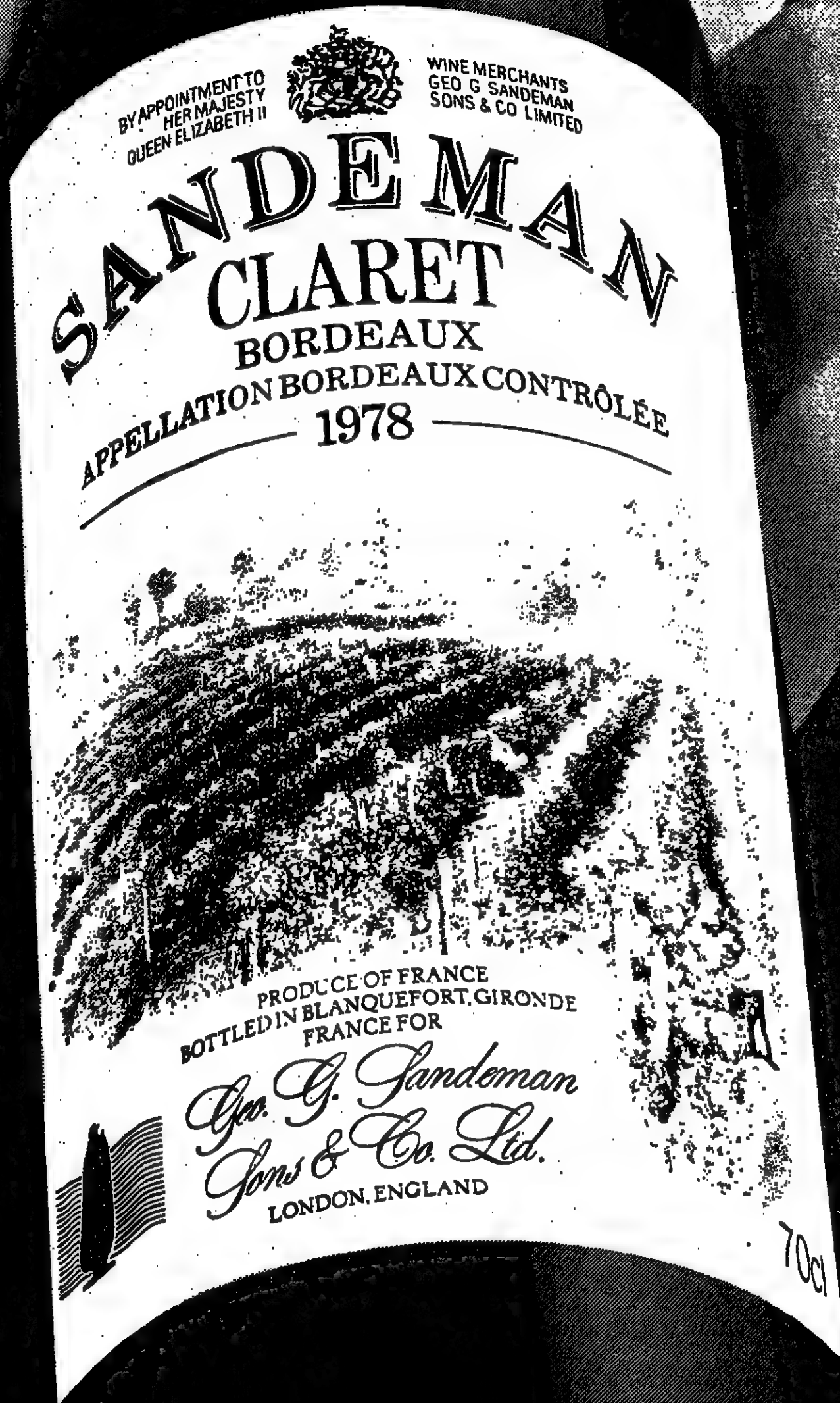
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'The House red, sir.'



Sandeman Claret. From The House of Sandeman.

THE ARTS

Television

Riding high

There were two moments of wit in *The Englishwoman and the Horse* (BBC2). They had nothing to do with the horse that came into the drawing room once a week after lunch, nor with the superb Amazonian warrior and ploughman in Suffolk, nor with the huntswoman who told us about wiles, top hats, false buns and elastic and explained how a Lady stayed-on. There was only the jolliest kind of magic in Hector, the horse who thought he was a dog, or in the Jack Russell terriers who dreamed of being horses and essayed tiny, dizzying leaps of haute école at the bottom of the screen, sustaining a height of perhaps four inches from the ground for at least three seconds at a time. Even when Barbara Woodhouse is blowing up other people's horses' noses, they do that. Particularly then, indeed.

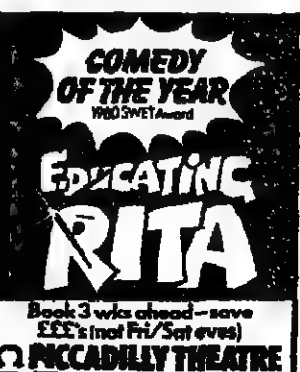
Such English occasions come naturally to Edward Miroff and Candia Lycett Green, who respectively produced and narrated the two years ago laid bare the class war of English horrid culture, the great gulf dividing carpet bedding from the canonic lawn, in *The Front Garden* to which this is an entertaining if less resonant companion. No, the witchery flickered sulphurously in the Saturday suburbs of Northampton and round the paterfamilias of a nice woman who likes to amuse the kiddies in the summer at Cley-next-the-Sea.

At the East Midlands Autumn Show of the Model Horse Society, a parlourful of gilded models of the gravely of breeding model horses of Customizing and Total Custom, explaining that this was a Live Show, by which it was clear they were not referring to one another but saw things going on in that room which Mr Miroff's camera sought in vain. Until recent years, mares had been posted to stallions for the usual three-week stay but what with the Post becoming so expensive... Much of that, and we should have run mad into the streets of the sight of a life-size little girl doll, hair flying, head lolled and jerking, strapped to a pony that performed its own version of the Calgary Stampede, was merely disturbing. Clearly she was in for a tea of cotton cake and Liberty Print sandwiches before being turned back into a real little girl and allowed home.

Patricia Meehan's *Zone of Occupation* (BBC2) continues Biblical, not to say Mosaic, in tone. What emerged clearly last night from Patrick O'Donovan's absurdly sonorous script, with self-inflicted wounds, was the crassness with which we set about destroying Germany's economic base with one hand whilst hoping to base a prosperous democracy upon it with the other. Industrial repression failed because it was too expensive but it was a pity that only Lord Longford could be found to speak from the Ardee Government's point of view. He had endorsed in his thinking it foolish, who tried to steal the formula for 4711 Eau de Cologne? What were Courtaulds really up to? And who was "that great man Richard Stokes"? I enjoy these programmes a lot, but they are very weak on anything else prosaic enough to stem the rolling flood of O'Donovanian metaphor and grief.

The South Bank Show (LWT) gave us *The Two Faces* of McKellen to talk of theatre in New York. McEwan of his most recent novel and television play, *Manhattan*, the Valieri spoke sadly of the vicious circle linking management and investment to the exclusion of innovation and the American actor, and Ian McEwan told us that the real life of a novel or short story lies not in the characters but in the language. Well, he writes that kind of fiction, perfecting one sentence or paragraph at a time. On sexual stereotypes, however, he has a much sharper sense, and extracts from the play *The Imitation Game*, which I had not seen, looked both intelligent and heartfelt.

Michael Ratcliffe



The Soldier's FORTUNE
A comedy by Thomas Cowley
James Aubrey
Ruth Murray
Dimitri Vassilakis
Peter Woodward
Lyric Theatre
King's Road, W8 5LE
Mon 23 Nov to Sat 10 Dec

Interview

The making of a Lady

The life and soul of the American musical are with us at last. Celeste Holm (right), preparing for her British stage debut, talks to Sheridan Morley

Early next month the Nottingham Playhouse celebrates a remarkable double first: the European premiere of *Lady in the Dark* and the first British stage appearance of Celeste Holm. Since both the lady and the "Lady" have been a central part of the life of the American musical theatre since the early Forties it is high time we got the chance of a look at them, and all credit therefore to Crispin Thomas, the Nottingham director whose lone faith has got the show into rehearsal for an opening on December 9.

Lady was written in 1940 as a direct result of the collapse of the celebrated Kaufman and Hart playwrighting team. Most Hart had decided that after the triumphs of *Man Who Came to Dinner*, *Once in a Lifetime* and *You Can't Take It With You* he had to escape the powerful influence of George Kaufman and strike out on his own. The break was however extremely difficult to make, and for help Hart turned to a psychiatrist, fascinated by his own experience on what was then still a comparatively new-fangled couch. He decided to make of it a play for Katharine Cornell. During the writing however it seemed better suited to a musical, at which point Hart took on board the brilliant Ira Gershwin and the composer Kurt Weill, who noted succinctly that "in trying to lose one partner Hart has just acquired two others".

The rehearsal period was stormy. Hart had never written a show before and it rapidly became clear that the ostensible leading man, Victor Mature, could not sing a note — which was good news for Gertrude Lawrence who thus acquired most of his numbers. There was however one number she did not acquire; it was called "Tchaikovsky," it contained in 12 lines the names of 50 real-life but unpronounceable Russian composers from Caecilius through Scherbiatoff to Krysanovsky, and it was sung on the first night by a young and unknown nightclub comedian

making his straight-theatre debut. He was called Danny Kaye, and the standing ovation he got ran just the 12 minutes before. Miss Lawrence was due to go into her finale. She too managed to tear the place up with "Jenny," and Otto Preminger in that audience said it was the greatest example of sheer stardom topped immediately by yet more sheer stardom that he had ever witnessed.

Lady in the Dark ran more than two years on Broadway, and by the end of that time Miss Lawrence had taken to eating the petals off roses while Mr Kaye sang "Tchaikovsky," but the success of the show seemed to make it a dead certainty for London as soon as the war ended, and should Miss Lawrence, then have proved unavailable there were firm plans for a West End production to star Evelyn Laye. What then happened to stop *Lady in the Dark* ever reaching this side of the Atlantic has, by pure but intriguing coincidence, a great deal to do with the apparently unrelated career of its Nottingham star, Celeste Holm.

Born in New York in 1919, the only child of a celebrated portrait painter and a father who was the New York representative of Lloyds of London, she had gone into the theatre "out of passion and loneliness — a passion to do some of the acting I'd been shown on Broadway by my grandmother, who was a keen theatregoer, and the loneliness that comes of being the only child of very busy parents. The house could have burned down around mother while she was painting and she'd never have noticed".

From the University of Chicago she got on to Broadway as the understudy to Ophelia in Leslie Howard's *Hamlet*. "She was never ill, but I got to meet a lot of English classical players, which was wonderful, though they were deeply class-ridden and you weren't allowed even to use the word 'Leslie' Howard backstage unless he spoke to you first".

That was 1937; five years

later, by which time she had done a lot of classical theatre and a Broadway period piece opposite Flora Robson, she was working at the Stage Door Canteen as a wartime waitress. "We also had to dance with a lot of soldiers from the Mid-West, no make their feet at home in New York. I was paralyzed with shyness, as were they, but I rapidly appealed to them were musicals, and the stars from shows who would come to the Canteen late at night with their hit numbers. Somehow I'd never really considered until then the importance of musicals but that made me reconsider, and when I saw in the New York Times that Richard Rodgers was auditioning for a new show called *Awake and Sing!* I went along.

"My agent told me to sing 'nothing by Rodgers in case I got it wrong, and nothing by any of his rival composers in case he got offended, so in the end I sang *Who Is Sylvia?* but in my excitement to get to the piano I fell flat on my face over a staircase and a voice from the darkness said 'What are you doing that again?' and I said 'Yes, but I'd rather not' and Rodgers said 'OK then, sing so I did and he offered me a role'.

It was not the lead but it was the second lead, and on the road *Awake and Sing!* became *Okla!* and Celeste Holm was Ado Annie and the rest is history. Ironically it was the very success of *Okla!* — first on Broadway and then in London at the end of the war — that made *Lady in the Dark* so impossible to do. In its time, three short years before *Okla!*, it too had seemed a revolutionary musical: three leading men, a plot about psychiatry and a Weill score. But *Okla!* changed the ground rules of the American musical to such an extent that everything before it was made to seem suddenly prehistoric by comparison. She has however had to pay a high price for the creation of Ado Annie; ever since, audiences and critics alike have vaguely assumed Celeste Holm to be a comedienne from the Mid-West.

Television

Channel Four's very own soap opera



David Rose: trawling in talent

ing *Plays for Today* from the BBC.

Rose claims that he will not be swayed by such considerations. "I am not compromising by doing Mid-Atlantic co-productions purely for financial benefit. I would rather achieve reciprocal arrangements with other countries in which we buy their local films and they buy ours. We will not be afraid to show a high proportion of foreign films in those 52 slots and we hope they will buy ours."

In this Rose is anticipating the explosion in requirements for sheer quantity of television from cassette, cable and satellite technology. It will no longer be feasible to fill all spare gaps with American cop-productions and indeed the signs are that strongly local products from locations outside Los Angeles and New York are now in demand. Rose has few doubts about the British market: "I am convinced that there is an audience for topical contemporary films. I hope to be able to show one film on Four twice in the same week where we feel we have something controversial or unusually strong. The second showing would benefit from any publicity attached to the first."

Rose's convictions arise from 25 years with the BBC, culminating in a ten-year stint in Birmingham, where he was sent to resurrect regional drama. His achievements there caught the eye of Jeremy Isaacs, Channel Four's chief executive, and brought him, at the age of 57, to a cramped office in the IBA's headquarters where he sits besieged by the vast range of independent production companies which have been queuing round the block ever since the commissioning structure of the new channel became clear. Rose guesses that he may be in on the last opportunity in the English-speaking world for establishing a new television station with a large public service element before the technology produces a worldwide television boom on uncontrolled commercial lines.

Indeed Channel Four's ratings do not seem high on his list of priorities, though he uses the word "popular" often to describe his intended output. Apart from *Film on Four* and the mysterious soap opera, the rest of the fiction output is still largely shrouded in secrecy or debate. Rose has no plans for serials or series, arguing that

there is no point in duplicating what the rest of the industry does so well and so profitably. He would be content to repeat *Brideshead Revisited* or *Drover Griffiths* from the existing output. This may well prove a blow to the burgeoning school of writers who see series and serials as the natural form for mainstream television.

But Rose does plan half-hour plays commissioned from young writers. Typically, he is looking for a writer whose first novel has just been reasonably well received and who might be interested in writing for television. This approach of trawling in talent new to the medium has already led to Salman Rushdie working on a 65-minute piece called *Shame* for the film on Four slot.

Bryan Appleyard



somewhere in the tradition that leads from Mary Martin to Lucille Ball. The truth is somewhat different: she is a fundamentally legit lady, who within the last twenty years has played Kate Hardcastle, Anna Christie and leads in *The Cherry Orchard* and *A Month in the Country* as well.

Alongside that classical work she has however also pursued a musical career, one which led her to replace Gertrude Lawrence in *The King and I* and thence to Hollywood where she ended up alongside Frank Sinatra singing "Who Wants to be a Millionaire?" in *High Society*. She enjoyed that, but not Hollywood.

"By the time I first got there, in 1946, it was already almost all over. During the war people were so desperate for entertainment that the studios were able to get away with murder, and that had made them fat and lazy, so all they wanted was to lock people up in seven-year contracts grinding out rubbish. I always insisted on script approval, and therefore spent at least half my time at Twentieth Century Fox on suspension for turning work down. In revenge they used to call me to makeup at 5.30 every morning, and after that I'd spend my time wandering around the studio learning about

Theatre

Trafford Tani
Lyric Studio,
Hammersmith

Surveying the accumulated debris of paper darts, baby food, and dismembered dolls after Friday's performance, David Fielder was overheard above the roasting appreciative punters expressing his relief that they had not turned out to be a load of intellectuals.

Intellectually, all there is to be said about Claire Luckman's piece is that it converts the battle for women's rights into a straight physical combat, following the heroine's life-story from battered infancy to marital conquest through the metaphor of a ten-round wrestling match. If ever there was an inspired popular theatre idea this is it, and the author and her director (Chris Bond) have worked it out in consultation with a couple of wrestling champions and given it the perfect setting of a Northern working-men's club, with tinselled fingers giving the pugs a rest, so as to run up the anti-septic flag in the central sector.

Other characters include Mum and Dad, a creepy school psychologist, and Tani's star-wrestler spouse, who keeps his hand down the front of his studded leather jacket. They are all stereotyped as the Glums, and just as good value, whether hurling the infant Tani against the ropes for failing to be boy or putting her through folding bodypresses for daring to demand a career.

Noreen Kershaw's Tani, a plump innocent with a toothy grinning smile, takes a lot of punishment before realising that she is surrounded by sharks, including the bent referee. Even after holding Mum at bay with a tin of groats, and tying the psychologist into a bone-cracking knot, she only goes properly into action when she has been shunted back to her unfaithful husband (Neil Pearson), who greets her with a demand for a hot dinner. Five slaughtering rounds later he is doing the cooking.

Victoria Hardcastle, Frank Ellis and Bryn Bland occupy the ring and the floor with the raw, aggressive vitality of carnival monsters. But this goes along with deft comic writing and physical precision, such as Mr Fielder's attempts to leap the ropes, each time getting into a different twist, or Dad's last dirty trick, wheeling his star daughter to sign a crooked contract in the likeness of a Mother's Day card. As for the fights, I can only say that they are gloriously funny while also making you fear for the contestants' lives.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Eloquent Birtwistle

The Ruddersfield Contemporary Music Festival, now happening for the fourth time, is beginning to look a little less unlikely a venture. It is also gaining in substance and prestige, though as yet there is little sign that the home town is taking this newcomer to its heart. My mind raced on Saturday morning when I heard a strange music of drums and glockenspiel in a crowded shopping precinct, but on hastening to the site I found not a festival street event but a Boy Scout band. The festival itself stays strictly within the confines of the Polytechnic campus, which seems a pity: more could surely be done to involve local school groups, music teachers, amateur musicians and factories.

Certainly the festival need feel no tentativeness in its approach when it can offer such stimulating programmes. This year the accent is on Hungary and on the music of Harrison Birtwistle, who took a break from rehearsals of *The Oresteia* at the National Theatre to be present, and to hear again his confident performances from *Capricorn* of two of his earliest works, both written more than twenty years ago: *Refrains and Choruses*, a puppet play for wind quintet, and *Monody for Cello*, which was beautifully sung by Penelope Walmesley-Clark, warm and sure in her thorny tangle of flute, violin and horn.

The paradox of such a polyphonic piece being called a "monody" was partly resolved after the concert when Birtwistle was engaged in a rather hating public interview by the festival's director, Richard Steinitz. Monophony, the ideal of a music which though complex is based on a single line, was one of Birtwistle's guiding aims. He also emerged into a rare moment of eloquence when talking of the importance to him of ancient Greek culture as a body of thought and feeling assembled rapidly from barbaric fragments. Birtwistle's music, like the other example he gave of Klees' art, offers in his view a created world upheld by principles worked out from scratch.

In the case of *Pulse Sampler*, which was played here for the first time, some of the principles are clearly exposed. There is a backbone worked in stitches of regular pulsation on the clavichord, moving among seven different tempos. Then, leaping around this is an above line, touching the percussion tempo, usually staying a step behind, growing from obsessive repetition into flowing melody and dramatic attack. The piece was nicely done by

Melinda Maxwell and John Harrod, who will no doubt become still more exhilarating when they conceal this tone structure as naturally as would a duo of Indian musicians.

The other new work by Birtwistle was his *Clarinet Quintet*, the latest instalment in a long dialogue with the instrument which was once his own. He has said that this began as a sequence of fragments, which he then determined to connect into a whole, to create a musical form that, in his telling phrase, explains the musical ideas. And indeed this is what has happened. The original fragments are to be discerned perhaps in the many self-contained sections on the work's journey, but there is a powerful feeling of progression, slow and deliberate, through this single movement of almost half an hour.

That, of course, is nothing new in Birtwistle's music: many of his works achieve the same perfect coherence and satisfaction while containing none of the open conflicts and harmonic forces that drive traditional forms. But the quintet is new in the intimacy, stillness and stunner quality of its sound world. There is a certain connexion with the earlier *Melancolie I*, in which the clarinet was accompanied by harp and two string orchestras, but inevitably the much smaller scale of the quintet makes for much finer harmonies, made still more tenuous by the preference the strings show for sustaining high harmonics. Instead of wandering in dense forests of sound, the music now moves through thin gauzes which seem at once impalpable and chattering, weightless and dark.

Since the conversational mode of chamber music would be quite alien to his monophonic ideal, it is natural that the clarinet should be cast as principal figure and the string quartet as ground, but the relationship between the two is subtly variable. It may be a matter of merely and accidentally, or the clarinet may be compelled to follow the quartet's precipitous outline, or else hold a note like a searchlight on the strings' story web. Alan Hacker, for whom the work was written, portrayed himself beautifully through all these encounters, with the support of members of the Music Party.

And there was more good news from Ruddersfield. Birtwistle announced that he has recently completed his opera *Orpheus*, and scheduled for production at the Coliseum in 1983-84.

Paul Griffiths

London Baroque

Wigmore Hall

London Baroque, who on Friday were launching their Early Music Network tour, play with a vibrant conviction which the most hardened opposition to the concave how would find difficult to resist. Rightly for its attractive rhetoric, Buxtehude trio sonata saw the ensemble concentrate on relishing the moment. In more cerebral stuff, however, not least a trio sonata by Telemann which justified his contemporary esteem, they added to their uncanny unanimity a perceptive sense of form.

Telemann quotes "Es ist vollbracht" from Bach's *St John Passion* here, and in his major trio sonata he does Bach himself, relishing his eloquent downward phrase. This was played with a conjurer's dexterity, and with long notes sumptuously modulated in the slow movements.

Proving the quality of the parts that make the whole.

Charles Medlam and William Hunt took equal shares in Couperin's Concert in G, from *Les quatre saisons*, their bass viols lending it a soulful grace. Later Mr Medlam carried over to the next night, P. D. Bach's *Violoncelle sonata*, spinning a web of sunset-coloured threads around the harmonic overtones and embryonic classical balance in this late flourish of a dying genre.

Ingrid Seifert made J. S. Bach's G major Violin Sonata sound roundly lavishing on her fulsome bowing, her golden-edged, red-tanged sound tugging tastefully at our heart-strings in the slow movements. An immaculate touch brought light to John Toll's playing of the sophisticated textures in Handel's *F sharp minor keyboard suite*. On the underside of the lid of his Fucker, reproduction of the legend that the legend "Discordia fit crior concordia". It spoke of the truly baroque passions which inflamed so vividly the playing of this ensemble.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

Hamlet

Covent Garden

It seems a waste to cast a dancer, Stephen Jeffries, in a dramatic quality in Robert Helpmann's *Hamlet*, but if the ballet is to be done at all, it might as well be done thoroughly. Even more than David Wall, Jeffries gives the work with a fierce inflexion of meaning in every movement. For the first time in my experience, the couple of strokes that represent the duel with Laertes became credible.

But it is really a con job after all. More or less every idea from Granville Barker's *Preface to Hamlet* is crammed into the 20 minutes of Tchaikovsky's fantasy overture, so the protagonist has to convince the audience that they are seeing significant dancing where there is in fact no time for development, not anything more than the most elementary choreography.

There is no chance, in this *Hamlet*, of getting away with the matinee idol manner, as Alessandra Ferri, cooly serene, Daria Eyden, and a profile and painstaking gestures simply were not enough, even though he had the better Ophelia to play to: a sweetly lascivious performance by Marguerite Portier, who on Friday was put with Antonette Silley, a beautiful Ophelia, once touchingly fresh, but if she is

to make a comeback she really ought to move on to Gertrude. Actually the *Hamlet* cast is full of examples of the Royal Ballet's habit of letting dancers hang on to roles they are losing outgrown. With *Serenade*, the problem is a different one: casting mainly by seniority. Sometimes that brings an apt choice, but there is no guarantee, and too often this season the result has been boring, which with so good a ballet is inexcusable.

It is unfair to blame that, as has been done lately, on a civil service mentality. The civil service knows better and makes room for its potential high fliers. The Royal Ballet has its young talent, but makes ludicrously little use of it. The ensemble of *Serenade* is full of dancers who ought to be getting a chance at the leads.

Some of them provided splendid moments in Friday night's performance, notably Karen Paicey with her bright, musical poise, the radiant sergeant, Daria Eyden, and a tough, confident little blonde who (by process of elimination) I think may be Elizabeth.

On the other hand, I have to add that the ensemble as a whole makes less effective use of its aggregated talent, to serve.

John Percival

Economic strategy in 'serious crisis'

By Frances Williams

The Government's monetarist economic strategy to defeat inflation is in serious crisis, a leading university economist has claimed in a swinging attack.

Professor David Llewellyn, Professor of Money and Banking at Loughborough University, says the cost of monetarism has been much more severe and persistent than expected and will almost certainly force the Government to reconsider its strategy.

"It is possible that what the Government believes to be short-run costs of monetary control (in terms of lower output and higher unemployment) could be substantial and last a long time. A major issue is whether these costs are such as to justify the possibility of the long-run objectives."

Professor Llewellyn, in a paper published yesterday by Butler Tilt, the money broker, identifies five fundamental flaws in the monetarist strategy. They are:

- Setting money targets but not itself inducing par barriers to reduce claims. So the costs of the policy in terms of higher unemployment and lost output have been higher than expected.
- The Government has been unable to ignore the level of the exchange rate and of interest rates, so compromising its attempts at monetary control.
- The chosen money target, sterling M3, has ceased to be a reliable indicator of the state of monetary policy.
- The chosen mechanism of monetary control, the public sector borrowing requirement and interest rates, have an uncertain and unpredictable impact on the money supply.
- Money policy does not tackle the root cause of inflation, namely competition between different groups for income shares.

Professor Llewellyn sees the ultimate constraint on the rise in real wages as the rate of productivity.

Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers believe that sticking to the limits of the Government's medium-term strategy could prove fatal, jeopardizing even a flattening out of economic activity.

Dr Paul Neill, chief economist, writing in their monthly *Market Review*, argues that a modest increase in Government spending, spreading £2,000m over existing plans could be presented as a logical extension of present policies, by claiming that these had already succeeded in bringing down inflation and reforming attitudes.

Though this relaxation was unlikely to lead to an inflationary explosion, the Government should maintain a firm policy on pay and retain a contingency plan to defend the pound.

In contrast an article by Dr David Lomax of the National Westminster Bank in the latest issue of *The Director* claims that the worst effects of the transition to a more monetarist system of control are past.

He expects inflation to remain stable at about 10 per cent over the coming months.

Boom in coal halves BR's freight losses

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Rail freight, for long the poor relation of the railways, is heading for a remarkable turnaround this year.

In spite of recession and a sharp drop in coal exports, last year's deficit of £53m looks as if it will be more than halved to £25m, largely through a big rise in coal-carrying, the railways' traditional best freight.

BR is expected to carry no less than 6 million tonnes more than forecast at over 93 million tonnes this year, because of an expected sharp rise in exports. Already more than 5 million tonnes have been taken for example, to Immingham, a prime export outlet for the east Midlands coalfield. Until now, coal taken to the port has never exceeded 1 million tonnes in any year.

Iron and steel freight is also up sharply after last year's disastrous strike and the total carried could end the year with an increase of 4 million tonnes at 17 million tonnes.

More significant in the long run, however, is the way general merchandise is holding up despite fierce competition from slump-hit hauliers.

In the Lord Beeching, the British Rail chairman from 1962 to 1965, who laid down that British Rail must move into general merchandise, to get on growth markets, and away from the old reliance on critical traffic in coal and steel.

His prescription was Freightliner, which has been doing well this year. However, the Speedlink highspeed wagon network results are even more heartening and this service handles freight by the wagon rather than in train loads, making it a direct competitor of the heavy lorry.

Speedlink looks as if it will increase its volume of traffic by 60 per cent to 4 million tonnes, with grain, cars, steel products, and domestic coal, all gaining.

Mr Geoffrey Myers, the British Rail Board member for marketing, said: "Rail freight has again become a competitive force in general merchandise because of Speedlink's success. The service is bringing back traffic not seen on the railway for a generation."

These successes could not have been achieved without big cost cuts and the unions have played an important part. In three years, the wagon fleet has been cut by a third to just over 80,000. This has saved £5m a year on wagon maintenance, an important gain when more than a tenth of rail freight operating costs goes in maintenance.

Marshalling yards are closing ahead of their timetable with 25 yards closed in the past year and estimated savings of around £15m.

Most of these gains stem from last year's pay and productivity settlement, and the momentum should at least be maintained after this year's deal.

The effect is that British Rail can now go into the market confident that it can win traffic on its own merit, rather than relying on artificial aids such as the quantity licensing idea of the 1960s.

Mr Derek Finch, British Rail's freight marketing manager, said: "In the light of rising energy costs and increasing controls on the heavy lorry, rail is going to be the trucker of the 1980s."

Pay rise for Lucas chief despite £21m loss

By Philip Robinson

Lucas has given its chairman and chief executive a big pay rise despite the company's losses.

The vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer gave Mr Geoffrey Messervy nearly a third more pay last year as the group lost £21m pre-tax compared with a profit of nearly £41m the year before.

Mr Messervy's salary rose from £31,947 to £127,145 in the year to last July. But, in 1980, he was chairman for only four months, although managing director for the whole year. The £31,947 for four months works out at an annual £95,841 so that £127,145 is a rise of 32.66 per cent.

Sir Bernard Scott, his predecessor who retired at the end of April last year after 39 years' service, was paid £57,462 for nine months as executive chairman, giving him the equivalent of an annual salary to the end of July 1980, of £76,615.

The figures are disclosed in the group's annual accounts, published today. They show that Lucas more than doubled its £26.44m redundancy payments and closure costs. The workforce in Britain fell by 10,257 to 53,728 over the 12 months.

The group lost £45.29m on vehicle equipment operations, but pushed profits on aerospace



The £60m semi-submersible emergency support vessel 'Island', above, is to be named on Wednesday at British Shipbuilders' Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde. The vessel—her name is Gaelic for 'eagle'—is the first of her type to be built in Britain. She is owned jointly by British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation and is to start operations in the North Sea early next year.

Lump-sum dock strike to go on

By Our Correspondent

The dockers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, have circulated a list of 20 vessels due to leave the port which they want blocked if the ships are diverted to other ports.

Only one ship, the P & O roll-on-roll-off vessel *Elk*, is struck bound and she was marooned in the dock by an earlier strike by her crew.

Shipyard union leaders are to meet representatives of British Shipbuilders today to try to end differences over the way the industry is run. The result of the meeting will be considered by a conference of union representatives at Newcastle upon Tyne on Thursday.

Members of the shipbuilders' negotiating committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilders and Engineering Unions, who complain about a lack of consultation and participation in the industry, say there could be an end to national pay bargaining and other 'national' agreements unless improvements are made.

The amount of fresh cash raised by the Stock Market for industry and commerce looks like setting a record this year. By mid-October, new share issues had attracted more than £3,050m, compared with £2,770m throughout 1980.

The figure includes the £224m recently raised by the Cable and Wireless offer for sale.

Statistics issued by merchant bankers Slater, Anderson and Co. today reveal that in the first half of this year, 33 new companies came to the market. Activity since June indicates that 1981 should be the best year for new issues, offering and placing a decade. In 1971 they totalled 56.

The introduction of the Stock Exchange's new Unlisted Securities Market, with its less demanding criteria for a quote, has encouraged more private companies to enter the public market and has meant that the oil and gas companies raising money for exploration have dominated the new issues list.

It also looks like being a record year for the stage—people who apply for new shares in the hope of taking a quick profit on the early days when share dealings start. Slater's figures show that only 9 of 34 new companies failed to show a premium over the initial offer price at the end of the first day's dealings and just 20 showed a percentage loss against their offer prices.

Slater 1978, the best performing share has been Berkeley Exploration with a relative performance gain of 474 per cent.

Included in the top 10 best performers are Standard Telephones Cables, Carver Superfoods and Eurofins Holdings.

The worst performances have been recorded against Fairline Boats, Besheth Motorcycles, Moben Group (which came to market at Epsom, Surrey) and New Court Natural Resources, which was floated on the USM in January this year at 52p and has a relative performance loss of 37 per cent.

SANYO TO BUY TV FACTORY

The Philips television factory in Lowestoft, Suffolk, is expected to be bought by Sanyo, the Japanese electronics giant within two weeks, and could become the first plant in the United Kingdom to manufacture video cassette recorders.

Sanyo is negotiating the purchase of the factory which began a closure programme closed in October with the loss of 1,100 jobs.

The production of the video sets will depend on the success of the plant to produce colour televisions in Lowestoft.

According to Philips, negotiations have not been completed, but an announcement is expected within the next two weeks.

The Philips company is looking to sell the 25-acre plant including manufacturing assets but the factory is not being sold as a going concern.

New jobs will be created by the takeover, although they are unlikely to number more than a few hundred at the start.

City setting record on funds for industry

By Our Financial Staff

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Japan tax cuts urged

Japan's Committee for Economic Development, one of four big Japanese economic organizations, said it would ask the Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party to cut income tax by 400,000,000 yen (£330m) to 500,000,000 yen in fiscal 1982 starting next April to boost sagging personal spending.

The present taxable ceiling for a salaried worker, which has remained unchanged at 2.01m yen since 1977, should be lifted to about 2.20m yen.

□ The Canadian International Development Agency has signed three agreements to provide India with C\$125m in development assistance.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 520.2
FT Glits 64.49
FT All Share Index 307.26
Bargains 17.334

■ **Sterling**
\$1.8990
Index 90.5
New York: \$1.8995

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.6
DM2.2550

■ **Gold**
\$403.00 up \$4.50
New York: \$393.37

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 1412-1413
3 mth Euro \$ 121-121
6 mth Euro \$ 121-121
(Friday's close)

Gas from rubbish

Methane Development, a unit of Brooklyn Union Gas, and Getty Synthetic Fuels have signed a joint venture agreement to build and operate a plant to produce pipeline quality gas from decomposing material at the world's largest rubbish dump in Staten Island, New York.

US oil group drop prices
Amoco and Conoco have rescinded a \$1 a barrel increase in their buying price for United States crude oil, announced after last month's increase in Saudi Arabian crude prices.

Their buying prices dropped to about \$35 (13) a barrel for top quality sulphur-free crude from November 16.

Cash and carry cuts forecast
Britain's cash and carry industry faces leaner days and may have to further rationalize its operations, according to a report by *Keynote Business Information*.

The report has also forecast more closures, especially of smaller, unprofitable units. It underlines the need for operators to computerize stock control as has been done by groups like Makro, Nurdia & Pisco and Lonsdale & Thompson.

The report says that the independent grocer is meeting the challenge of recession with the "alternative strategy" of longer opening hours including Sundays and bank holidays, and stocking "convenience" foods.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Clausen call to Africa

Mr A. W. Clausen, said in Nairobi the start of his first African tour since taking the presidency of the World Bank, that economic development in Africa presented enormous difficulties and the World Bank alone could not solve these problems.

"Many countries are not enjoying good solid economic progress because their economic and political policies are not in the best shape to foster and sponsor economic growth," he said.

The World Bank was suggesting that African countries gave high priority to agricultural developments, to increase their food supplies. Some of them (such as Kenya, with a 3.9 per cent birth rate; had problems of population growth. There should also be a strong focus on energy, he added.

He commended Kenya for recognizing the role of private sector in the economy.

After his four-day visit to Kenya, Mr Clausen flew to Tanzania from where he goes to Malawi.

□ The World Bank has budgeted £230m for loans to Peru during 1981-82 and £250m during 1982-83, Mr Nicholas Ardo, the bank's vice-president said in Lima.



Today: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, returns to the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee to complete the evidence he began giving last week in the Government's economic policy. Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, visits the West Midlands to promote measures for industrial economy.

Tomorrow: Provisional figures on unemployment and unfilled vacancies for November. Electronic Economic Development Committee discusses in London with Viscount Ertine Davignon, vice president of the Commission of the European

Community. EEC policy for the electronics industry. Association of British Travel Agents begins four-day conference at Phoenix, Arizona.

Wednesday: British Steel Corporation chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, gives evidence on BSC's corporate plan to the Industry and Trade Select Committee in London. British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders meet the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association in London for two-day talks. Life Insurance Congress opens at Wembley.

Thursday: Final figures on October unemployment, over-

Ford plant 'takeover'

Ford is discussing employee ownership of a second production plant, a union official has said in Dearborn, Michigan.

Employees of the Detroit area plant would be asked to buy the plant, which Ford had previously indicated it plans to close.

Cash lift for weighing group
Optical Holdings, the weighing control systems manufacturer, is to receive a £175,000 capital injection from the British Technology Group, Midland Bank Venture Capital and the Co-operative Bank to help it tax and manufacturing other £50,000 is being provided by the National Research Development Corporation which takes its total involvement in the project to £230,000.

£10m GEC order goes to Marconi

Marconi Electronic Devices has won a £10m order from GEC Power Engineering for semiconductor components to be used in the cross-channel power line converter station.

The main part of Marconi's order, believed to be the biggest such single order placed in Britain is for Thyristor modules, breaker drive assemblies and high voltage bypass assemblies which will be manufactured in Lincoln.

The £77m contract last week covering the supply of equipment for the European power link.

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The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Allocation, i.e. those with Form X completed or marked "Original duly renounced", is drawn to Instruction 5 on page 3 of the Letter.

The latest dates for splitting are:
Partly Paid, 30th November 1981, Fully Paid, 14th December 1981.

REGISTRATION OF RENUNCIATION
The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Allocation, i.e. those with Form X completed or marked "Original duly renounced", is drawn to Instruction 5 on page 3 of the Letter.

The latest date for Registration of Renunciation is 16th December 1981.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Company's New Issue Department, BP House, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AG telephone Harlow (0279) 442861.

J. E. WEDGLEY
Secretary

US Irish to dig for roots with Aer Lingus

Our Correspondent

Baltimore, Nov 22

Aer Lingus has launched a United States marketing campaign to entice Americans with Irish names back to Ireland to find their ancestors.

About 250,000 letters are going out to various Kellys, Murphys, O'Briens, Sullivans and Ryans and the sons and daughters of seven other clans, in an attempt to sell them "a trip to Ireland built around the opportunity of tracing the origins of your surname, your ancestry and your Irish roots."

The airline's newly-established New Genealogical Travel Service was sent out a brief sketch of clan's, advice on constructing the family tree and a more detailed history and information on holiday deals in the Irish Republic, where professional genealogists will be waiting to serve them.

The \$250,000 (£131,000) project which is concentrating on 12 states in the north east of the United States is a joint venture of Aer Lingus, the Irish Tourist Board and Shannon Development, a government agency that seeks to foster investment in the Shannon River area in the west of Ireland.

Mr Thomas Haughey, a Shannon Development official, said 187,000 letters had gone out, and 20,000 replies had come in, including 2,000 from people not even on the list who had heard about the project.

Mr Haughey said that he would like to see 5 per cent of replies which he hoped would exceed 50,000, converted into actual trips. If 2,500 couples were to spend freely and linger in Ireland, the economic impact would be as much as \$4.5m. If things go well, the campaign could be extended throughout the United States and even to Canada and Australia.

He reported that the Irish consortium had hired American firms with experience in doing business by mail. They have provided vital knowledge of the territory. "They have certain codes. For example, if your name is Lopez Murphy, you probably would not get the material," Mr Haughey said.

An effort was also made to screen out people who could not afford the trip: "If you take a name from a *Forbes* magazine subscriber list, you are hardly going to get somebody on welfare," he said.

There is some irony in all of this, in that the cigar-smoking, black-jacketed American tourist in a leather coat is a standing joke in Ireland.

Nobody is joking here—with good reason. The Irish Tourist Board reported recently that only 260,000 Americans visited the country in 1980, 11 per cent fewer than in 1979. And the \$91.6m they spent was 12 per cent down from the year before. For Aer Lingus, the business year to last March 31 was at its worst ever. It recorded a net loss of IR£11.2m (£8.3m).

The tourist board blamed the world recession for its reverse. Aer Lingus cited a "confluence of troubles."

Mr Haughey's agency, which spent an initial IR£45,000 on the campaign, has underlined its interest in the campaign. It is directed by Shannon Airport's restored position on the north Atlantic air route. As an early refuelling stop, it established its first duty-free shops in 1947, and stepped up its promotional efforts in the 1950s when the first jets, with their longer ranges, began to take business elsewhere. In 1977, Shannon landed a record 174,000 passengers. The collapse of the charter business and the decline of the United States market brought the 1980 figure down to 917,000.

BUSINESS BOOKS

Disaster tales disappointing

Great commercial disasters
By Stephen Winkworth
(illustrated by Michael Ffolkes)
(£2.50 paperback)

A few years ago, in Grandadland, club comics were given an opportunity to step on the first rung of the ladder to national stardom. A procession of comedians would deliver a series of occasionally ribald and often very funny jokes which were later preserved for posterity (and later generations of aspiring comedians) in a paperback published in 1972.

It is a curious thing, but when jokes from standup comics are committed to print a great deal of the impact is lost.

Reading Stephen Winkworth's *Great commercial disasters*, now also committed to paperback, whose back cover boasts of "this hilarious anthology of bizarre — but true — stories," I was reminded of the sense of disappointment experienced all those years before when I

leafed through *Laugh with the comedians!*

There are some nice one liners, as they say in show business (right at the very end of the book unfortunately).

Some of the disasters that have amused Winkworth are, like many a joke, hoary favourites, such as the post-war ground nuts scheme. Others are of more recent vintage, including the spectacular floater of the mid-1970's, otherwise known as the Lagos Cement Blockade.

In the flush of Nigeria's third national development plan, large sums were to be lavished on new barracks, roads and assorted installations. The wizards at Nigeria's Defence Ministry worked out that around 20 million tons of cement would be needed. It was terrific business for the exporters and for the shipping companies, but the maximum cargo unloading capacity was a mere 2,000 tons a day. Simple arithmetic dictates that at that rate the cargoes would take 27 years to unload.

Peter Hill

Scribe's first love

Money in the 1980s:
How to make it,
how to keep it.

By William Davis.

(Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £6.95.)

Presented with yet another book from him on money, it is still reasonable to ask why, if he knows so much about the stuff, William Davis still needs to write about it.

Unlike most City editors, he has qualifications for the job. Not only can he write, but he has also made some money. The distinguishing characteristic of City editors as a breed is pomposity rather than prosperity. Most settle for salary and a lifetime of dull lurching in the City. Hence are they assured of being deferred to, if only by share-pushers. The daily fix of flattery can become a drug, rendering the man insufferable and his writing uncreditable.

Even William Davis's best friends would concede that he can be insufferable, although in his case it is drive and not dizziness. He got out in time and, forsaking haunts of bull and bear,

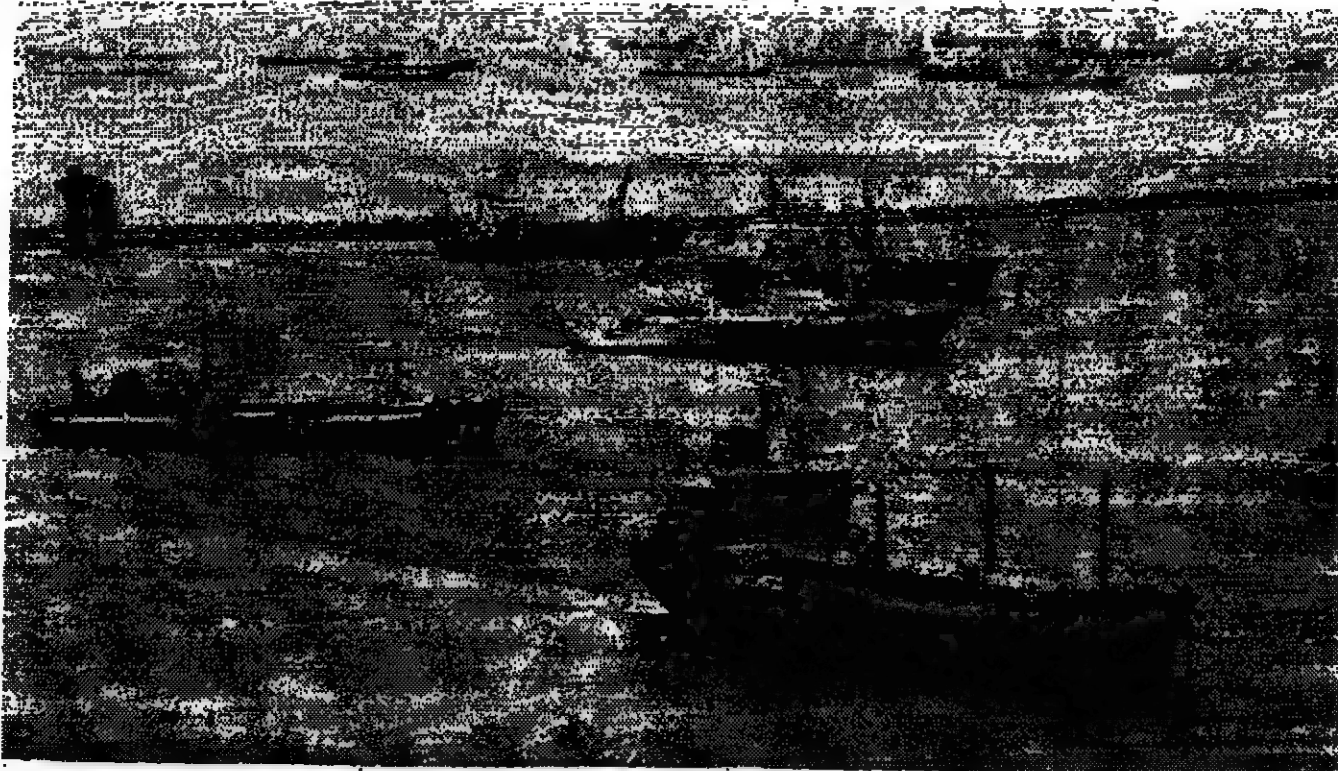
became editor of *Punch*. Now he has his own publishing company, among whose titles is *High Life*, the British Airways in-flight magazine.

The answer to the question why William Davis carried on writing, lies, I suspect, with another publisher, the first Lord Thomson of Fleet.

When I met Lord Thomson he was about to buy a new newspaper, but then he always was, just like William Davis is always about to bring out a new money book. Lord Thomson was then said to be about to buy *The Times*, although he denied it to my face.

I said to him: "I don't understand why you bother buying any more papers when you're so rich already." Lord Thomson shrugged and replied: "Well, I don't understand you writers, always writing, writing — where's the satisfaction in that?" The satisfaction in writing is in writing. The satisfaction in making money is in the making, not the money. William Davis, entrepreneur and supersonic gossip, has it both ways.

Ross Davies



Ships queuing outside Lagos harbour, Nigeria: scenes like this were commonplace during the Lagos Cement Blockade of the mid-seventies

Whitehall's way of spending our money

The private Government of Public Money

By Hugh Heclo and Aaron Wildavsky

Macmillan, £20 hard cover, £7.95 paperback

There are only a handful of books on the British economy which might be described as classics. This is one of them. The authors are two American professors who produced in 1974 the definitive study of the way in which the British government spends our money.

They have now brought out a second edition which makes some concessions to the changes that have occurred since they first wrote but, after its preface, it remains essentially the same. This makes it just as well that the original book contained so much on the unchanging things in Whitehall, for the system which officials now work has changed out of all recognition.

The Public Expenditure Survey Committee (PESC) lies at the heart of the structure of the book. When the book was written it represented the consensus opinion which had produced what many people would have argued was the most sophisticated system of public spending control in the

were made in "real" terms, such as the number of hospital beds. They were taken years in advance so that programmes were not disrupted by short-term economic crises, leaving schools half finished but useless.

These plans were, by the early seventies, increasingly integrated into a framework of thinking for the whole economy, with the growth in public spending usually aimed to be just below the growth in national output.

All this has now been swept away. The row at present going on within Whitehall about public spending is being conducted in cash terms for the year ahead. The old idea of a medium-term planning has largely been abandoned. No one takes very seriously the plans for 1983 and beyond; it is next years spending decisions which are at issue. And the economic framework within which the Government tries to plan its course of action specifically rules out the idea that we can predict in advance how much the economy is going to grow and how much spending growth we can thus afford.

How did this change come about? It resulted, as the authors recognize, from the weaknesses which they detected in the PESC system, but which have become more

severe over the years. All of those weaknesses were sustainable in a world where growth was steady and significant, inflation was low and the world economy seemed to be advancing smoothly along. In a stable economy, the PESC system gave stable public spending.

As the authors stress, the world has not been stable since the mid-seventies. The PESC system was asked to cope with things which were beyond its ability. The problem lay not so much in inflation, which the authors identify as the prime problem, as in the combination of recession and a huge increase in the relative price of public services.

In 1974-75 and 1979-80 a newly-elected Government accepted without thinking a huge increase in the cost of its pay bill. Nothing in the old system of control (looking at volumes of services provided) really gave a way of dealing with that. At no stage did the warning bells ring, telling ministers that by increasing the cost of the services the public sector was providing they were forcing the total of public spending or to cut services.

This was only one of the forces which led to a huge unplanned explosion in public spending in the mid-seventies, but it was politically

the most important in terms of producing the backlash. This has led to severe strains on the system.

Yet even the new cash-based system which is being used this year for the first time is not proof against many of the snares which brought about the fall of PESC. The greatest single mistake made was to conceal the true commitment to future spending by making over-optimistic assumptions. The Conservative government cooked the books on its spending plans in 1980 by pretending that the nationalized industries would move swiftly into surplus. They did not and the reality that cuts had not been agreed has been steadily emerging ever since.

The new system contains inflation rate projections for years after 1983. This is set at 6 per cent in 1983-84 but very few economists would believe that such a low figure is achievable then.

These issues get relatively brief treatment in the book.

But this book if you have not read the first edition, it tells you more than any other about how the Government was and is run. But hope fervently that Heclo and Wildavsky will come back soon to give us the thorough re-examination that we now need.

David Blake

East Europe in the Third World dialogue

East-West-South economic interactions between three worlds, edited by Christopher Saunders, (Macmillan, £20.)

What are the prospects for the East, the West and the Third World (the South as it is more frequently described) the two groups are seen as cooperating to promote world economic development? And, rather than as part of a to what extent can the capitalist and socialist nations combine forces in the fight to eradicate poverty? These are the questions this book seeks to answer. It is based on papers given at the sixth "Workshop on East-West European Economic Interaction", organized by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

The workshop was held in May 1980 at the Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik. It was attended by nearly 50 economists from East and West Europe, North America and the developing nations. Some of the individual papers contain interesting insights on the nature of the relationship between the three worlds; and the contributions from East European economists are particularly revealing for readers who are not familiar with the East's attitudes on these questions.

Course of economic insularity

Although expressing sympathy with the plight of the Third World, the East has tended to pursue a course of economic insularity, making the view that the problems of the developing countries result from colonialism.

But the book fails to answer the questions it poses. The prospects for cooperation remain as unclear as before. There are forces at work which seem likely to raise the level of trade between East and South in coming years, but the main factor is the likely increase in East European

demand for oil from the Third World. This will whittle away the traditional trade surplus the East has with the South.

A fairly rapid increase in East-South trade could cause some fundamental changes in the development policies of the East Europeans, it is suggested. None the less, economic relations between the two groups are seen as evolving on a bilateral basis, rather than as part of a broader, tripartite arrangement for supporting international development.

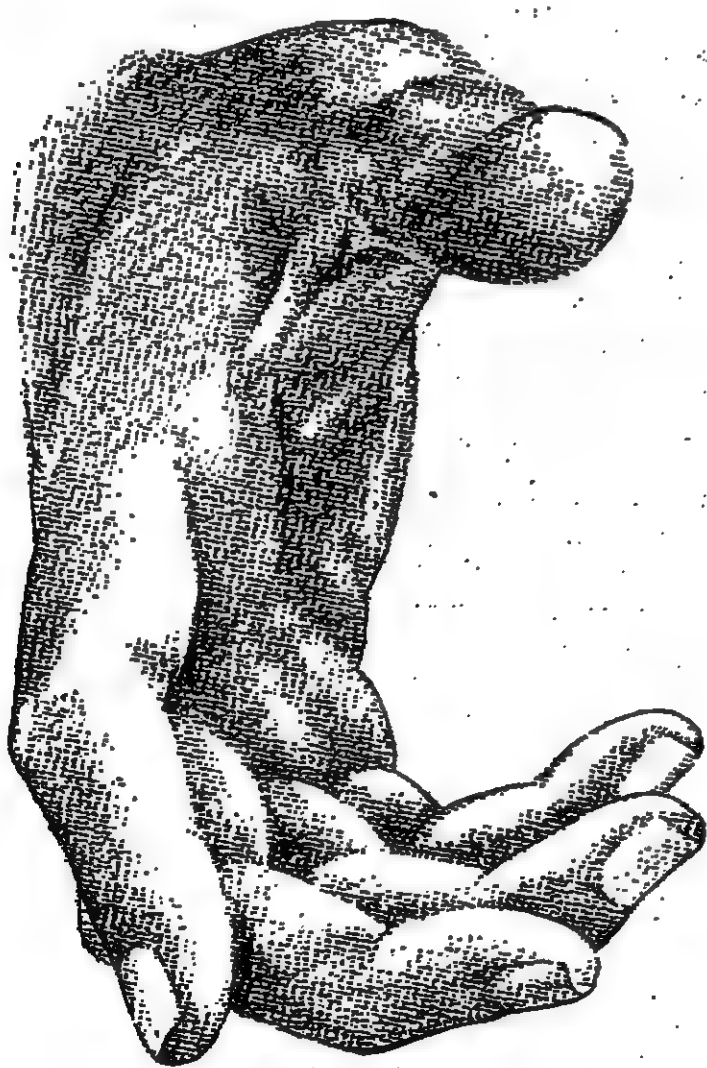
Diversifying sources of supply

One economist calculates that there were 88 projects between 1976 and 1979 that might be seen as constituting tripartite industrial cooperation. This compares with 138 during the years 1965-1975. Whether these projects really qualify as "tripartite", or whether they represent straight East-West cooperation in third countries is hard to say, as the contributors point out.

However, the developing countries do have a strong interest in the achievement of closer economic relations between East and West, as well as in the success of détente. Drawing the East out of its isolationism is seen as an essential requirement for any global approach to tackling economic development. And if this also contributed to the development of industry in the East, it would afford the South the opportunity to diversify its sources of supply.

Yet even this could be double-edged for the South. Many exports from the East — raw materials and simple manufactures — compete with the exports of the developing nations. The growth of Eastern industrial exports to the West might simply displace Third World exports from their traditional markets.

Melvyn Westlake



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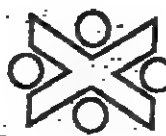
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R.J.J. Wickham, Manager, London Chief Office.

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BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND'S FIRST BANK

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A watershed in the monetary year

Last week should have proved something of a watershed in the present financial year. With the October money supply figures finally out of the way, the worst inflationary effects of the civil servants' dispute should now be over. Chancellor and Governor may even feel able to sit back and contemplate putting to flight over the next few months all those who would suggest that the money supply is wildly out of control.

Their starting point is not, of course, all that auspicious. The 1.7 per cent growth in sterling M3 in October brings the total growth since February, the base month for the present target period, to 12.25 per cent, an annual rate of growth of about 19 per cent compared with the official aim of an annual rate of growth of six to ten per cent in the 14 months to next April.

To put it another way, the growth of sterling M3 since February of £2,250m already amounts to rather more than the full amount allowed by the Government to cover the whole 14-month period. So the authorities are faced with a tall order, even if the unwinding of the effects of the civil servants' dispute should exert at least one powerful contractionary influence from here on.

All this raises two questions. Will the authorities, in fact, bother to make a serious attempt to finish the year close to the original target? And what implications are their chosen strategy likely to have for interest rates?

The noises coming from ministers at the moment tend to suggest that they expect to finish the year appreciably closer to their target than many monetary analysts are presently predicting. One might be inclined to take such pronouncements as no more than an attempt to bolster market confidence. The Bank of England has, however, made it abundantly clear both that it wants only a measured and orderly decline in interest rates, and that it remains an active seller of Government debt.

At the same time, it is difficult to see any over-whelming virtue in the authorities trying to hit their target merely to score a point. There are, in

service must still be blindly paid to an imperfect monetary aggregate when it can neither be consistently controlled nor consistently made to stick to a chosen path at an acceptable economic and political cost.

Instead, we now have a policy — albeit it semi-official — which includes the exchange rate as an intermediate target. Additionally, a whole range of financial indicators are being used to give a feel of the appropriateness of the general monetary stance at any given time.

That is not, however, the same as saying that Sterling M3 is of no use, or that there is no virtue in the authorities getting rather closer to their target than last year, when the underlying growth rate approached 15 per cent against the aim of seven to eleven per cent.

Bank lending

The main worries and uncertainties lie elsewhere. First and foremost, the trend in bank lending to the private sector has already led to a sharp rise in interest rates.

The particular problem here is that the driving force in this upturn in lending appears to have come largely from the personal sector. The danger, of course, is that the personal sector will be slow to respond to the increased cost of money, while the industrial sector will be deterred from building up production and stocks. Given the Prime Minister's emphasis of late on export-led growth, the problem is a potentially serious one. If it does not show signs of righting itself early in the new year, then the calls for tough direct controls on personal-sector lending are bound to intensify.

Meanwhile, it looks rather as if the authorities may try to reduce the impact of buoyant lending on Sterling M3 by attempting to fund the bulk of the PSBR by public-sector debt sales. Whether that is a wholly desirable way of going about things is, perhaps, questionable. The authorities still rely more heavily on medium- and long-term funding, and funding from a higher interest rate base than is healthy.

Where does this leave us? With deferred tax coming in steadily, the Government should feel reasonably relaxed about the public-sector influence on monetary expansion. The PSBR over the second half of the financial year may not actually be negative, but it should at least be fairly small.

The second area of uncertainty concerns "external" items. Movements of funds across the exchanges continue to be large and volatile. There are obvious worries as to what might happen if, for instance, United Kingdom residents who have been rapidly accumulating foreign currency deposits this year decided that the time had come to switch back. These types of movements are so difficult to predict, however, that they can probably only be taken into account once a very clear trend has already been established.

The exchange rate

More important in the short term is the exchange rate itself. It is now clear that the authorities want to see the exchange rate maintained in a band of perhaps \$1.80 to \$2.00. Given that aim, the decline in overseas confidence in the United Kingdom this year and the weakness of the oil price means that premium interest rates are once again the order of the day.

At the moment, a policy of high interest rates for external motives is compatible with the dictates of domestic policy. By the first quarter of next year the situation could be rather different, but if interest rates are not almost back to last summer's levels by then, and if the economy is showing fresh signs of faltering, the retrospective judgment will inevitably be that the authorities' attempts at an exchange rate/interest rate mix was poorly judged. Time will tell.

Britain's travel agents are hunting for more business in America. Derek Harris reports

Still chasing the dollar tourist

Phoenix, Arizona, looks large this week in the calculations of those in the British travel industry concerned with attracting more foreign tourists to the United Kingdom. It is there that the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) is holding its thirty-first annual convention.

It will be the setting for an intensive "Sell Britain" campaign. The British Tourist Authority, whose job is selling Britain abroad, is again about to revise downwards its estimate of foreign visitors to the United Kingdom this year.

The travel agents have been busy this year selling mainly foreign package holidays to British holiday makers. They have been doing it so successfully that the United Kingdom is for the first time in years virtually certain to have a current account deficit on tourism this year.

Abta conventions in recent years have never been merely junkets for the legions of high street travel agents. For key figures in the British travel trade, from airline chiefs and heads of hotel chains to teams from the tourist boards, it has always been an important focus of business.

This time the travel chiefs will be huddling together with their American counterparts on two scores. Apart from the effort to drum up foreign business for Britain from all quarters, there has been growing anxiety about the fall in the number of Britons heading for the United States.

Britain's package tour companies, seizing the opportunities of strong sterling and a growing price-war among airlines on the north Atlantic routes, developed a mass market to the United States mainly through Miami. In 1979 the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America jumped 39 per cent over the fall in 1978. In 1980 the increase was 27 per cent.

But in the year ended this August, the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America rose only nine per cent, with the rise pegged to around four per cent in the peak tourist months of July

and August. As a consequence most package tour companies are concentrating on expanding their programmes to Mediterranean destinations, particularly Spain and Italy.

There could next year still be some growth in holiday-making to the United States especially if sterling retains its recent strength. Some of the tour operators are still adding to their United States programmes as well as offering more varied holidays. Also, competition among the airlines is still intense ensuring keen prices for charter seats. Nevertheless, in on long-haul destinations like this, and the price war is expected to be tempered by rises of up to 30 per cent over the next six months.

The British tour operators, most of whom are expanding programmes in a fight for a share of the market, are expecting next year's overall market at best to break even with this year's. Some forecast a 5 per cent decline following this year's summer season increase of between 5 and 10 per cent.

Some operators' winter sun holiday sales are as much as 20 per cent down on last year's with a 10 per cent average decline likely. The determination of Britons to give holidays near top spending priority is showing signs of cracking.

The slowing of United States bookings pales beside the problems facing those trying to sell Britain as a holiday destination to the Americans. Abta's strategic plan at the beginning of this year was looking to 12.5 million visitors to Britain from all destinations during 1981 but by the summer's end this was revised to around 12m.

In view of the latest returns the Abta is lowering expectations further to 11.5m. As the number of American visitors dropped down just over 10 per cent on the same period last year. By the end of August there was a £236m tourism deficit on current account, British residents' spending abroad having risen 19 per cent to £2,178m while overseas visi-



Tourists in central London: fewer in number and spending less.

tors' spending in Britain decreased five per cent to £1,942m.

The main culprit has been a decline in visitors from EEC countries. This is a blow because it was an upsurge in continental visitors last year which somewhat offset a decline in American tourists.

In 1978, when the United Kingdom was a bargain for those with strong dollar currency, American visitors accounted for almost 20 per cent of visitors to Britain. Last year, as the number of American visitors dropped five per cent, this proportion slipped to 16.7 per cent.

More seriously, in the view of falling tourism earnings, most American holidaying in Britain were modest spenders like the "back-packing" youngsters.

The first quarter of this year saw the decline ease; American visitors were down two per cent compared with the same period the year before. There was a three per cent rise in the second quarter. But July, the Royal Wedding month, saw only a marginal rise of 0.4 per cent. Lending weight to the belief that to create a tourism boom a big event needs a year's

advance organizing and publicity. Also, the worldwide television coverage of the wedding might take some blame.

August saw the upturn back to 3.5 per cent bringing the increase for the year so far to 1.7 per cent — nowhere near to wiping out the decline of 1980. At least the wedding gave Britain unparalleled publicity, especially in America.

The effect could show itself as the Americans, with a reputation for booking package tours early, make their decisions now where to take their 1982 holidays; or so the argument ran with the British tourist chiefs as they flew to Phoenix, fingers crossed.

There are other factors which could add weight to the British promotional arguments. Britain's hotels can now be shown to offer better value, particularly to the increasing number of Americans who are moving down market from five-star accommodation.

The greater willingness of hotels to quote firm prices earlier is already showing signs of influencing the travel market, according to Abta. American companies represent an important slice of the incentive travel sector as they offer holidays as rewards to top salesmen or customers.

The easing of the United States taxation restrictions on delegates going to conferences outside the United States could also be a boost to the conference market.

At least the bids for more custom for Britain will not fail in Phoenix for want of trying. Among those involved in presentations and promotions, apart from Abta, are the English, Scottish and Northern Ireland Tourist Boards. The English board will bring the drum for its 1982 Maritime England promotion. There is even a session at the Abta convention devoted to Britain's incoming tourism and incoming trade with Lord Farry, the Wales Tourist Board chairman, among those in the platform line-up.

Brazil and the petrodollar bogey

Sao Paulo

Senhor Delfim Netto, Brazil's planning minister, recently returned to Brasilia after a 17-day visit to five European countries, with loans, export credits, and deals amounting to \$2,400m (£1,263m).

How did he do it in a year when by all calculations the economy will show virtually no growth at all? Industrial output is down 6 per cent on last year, and if it were not for increased farm output the economy would have declined.

Why are the bankers handing out between \$15,000m and \$20,000m in new loans and money to amortise the existing debt, now nearing the \$60,000m mark?

This year has seen unemployment rise by at least a million, and many millions more are working part time. There has been rioting in one city, Salvador, and in several others, notably Belo Horizonte, have been virtually occupied by police. Severe unrest has returned to the countryside, with peasant squatters and landowner's gunmen resorting to shoot-out times to pieces of land.

While he was in London, Senhor Delfim Netto estimated that by 1983, Brazil's debt would reach about \$75,000m, which implies that if the ratio of



Senhor Delfim Netto: can he repeat the "miracle" of a decade ago?

debt to exports is to remain at about this year's 2.3 times, exports would have to have risen to almost \$33,000m, or more than twice this year's \$24,000m — a very tall order.

What is puzzling is that the bankers do not seem to share the pessimism which is for the first time in many years gaining ground in Brazil. One of the most dangerous signs for a nation where a long suffering majority remains passive largely because of the unending justified feeling that things will be better tomorrow than they are today.

Patrick Knight

For the first time in decades, the middle classes are having great difficulty in getting well paid jobs, while housing, motoring and general living costs soar. The quality of life in the great cities, where two-thirds of Brazilians now live, is patently deteriorating.

Yet despite all this, Senhor Delfim and the bankers seem to have completely ignored, and even ridiculed, serious calls for the renegotiation of the debt as a way out of the strait jacket. The pleas have come from such eminent figures as ex-priminister Senhor Celso Furtado.

Most bankers do not question Senhor Delfim's still rosy view, because they really have no option. With surplus petrodollars pouring into their bank on the one hand, and very few apparently secure options as to where to place them on the other, what else can they do with the money?

The bankers see Senhor Delfim as largely responsible for the "miracle" of 1968-72, when the economy grew by more than ten per cent a year for several years. They trust him, and connive at his analysis, because they see no better alternative.

Last year, the warning signs were out for Brazil. Although the economy grew by 8½ per cent, inflation soared to 120 per cent a year, and the trade gap was widening fast. Senhor Delfim did what the bankers asked, and slammed on the brakes. There may be all growth this year, but exports are 20 per cent more than in 1980, and

probably more important, imports have been sharply cut. Last month's inflation was 4 per cent, half that of February. This was the reassurance the bankers needed that Senhor Delfim could be tough and most have now joined the queue with their loans.

Brazil will now easily obtain the new money needed by the end of the year, and reserves will probably rise again, despite high interest rates costing the country an extra \$5,000m in higher charges, and lower than hoped for export earnings.

But what will happen in 1982? There are to be a series of elections next November which the government has to win, if the governing party backed by the military is to be in a position to nominate the next president, and the next government, and thus continue present policies. There will have to be growth again, and thus an increase in demand for the goods which have to be imported, and the chemicals and non-ferrous metals.

People will start buying all those cars and consumer durables which they held back on this year, diverting them away from earning dollars. The result will almost certainly be a lurch back into the red for trade, along with a renewed acceleration of inflation. Bankers in London and elsewhere will start to fret, as, judged by the only measures which they fearlessly consider, Brazil will be doing badly.

All this might not matter if it were not that a multitude of essential programmes are being neglected in the frantic struggle to keep the bankers sweet and the dollars flowing. The debt continues to

rise by 10 per cent a year, now fuelled by the need to borrow billions to service it, and without actually achieving anything new with the money. Success is measured by the ability to pay the interest, and nobody expects the principle to be reduced.

Senhor Delfim is now blaming social security spending, and a wage system which gives the lowest paid workers rises slightly above the rate of inflation, for fuelling inflation. And when Senhor Delfim speaks, cuts are pretty sure to follow. Housing conditions for most Brazilians are still appalling, and the transport systems, drainage, and the provision of parks and recreation facilities are woefully inadequate. Schools and hospitals are unable to cope.

Senhor Delfim assures the bankers that the borrowed billions will be paid for by such massive schemes as the enormous Carajás iron ore project, aluminium smelters, and agricultural schemes in the dry land. But the promise of land tomorrow, now cuts little ice with the average Brazilian. This year, the subtle game now being played by Senhor Delfim and the bankers, with each side fully understanding its logic, and aware of the others' needs and tactics, is running smoothly. But the steady ebbing away of that essential confidence of most Brazilians, a new and very dangerous trend probably not given due weight in the ivory towers of isolated Brasilia, could be its undoing. With \$60,000m or \$70,000m at stake, bankers might be in for a shock in the not too distant future, but they will only have themselves to blame.

Business Diary profile: Terry Duffy and the AUEW

Safe after a landslide election victory last year in his £11,162 a year post, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, until he retires in 1987, Terry Duffy is one of the most influential and secure union leaders in Britain. How, with whom, and to what ends he wields that influence over the next decade will help to determine much of the shape of the labour movement.

Politically, both in the TUC where he helped to push through proposals that could radically shift the balance of the general council to the right, and in the Labour Party, 1981 has been the year in which Duffy delivered.

He brought home not only his own union's crucial 875,000 block vote, but thanks to some manoeuvring and a little arm-twisting, those of enough others to ensure the biggest change in the composition of the party executive in 30 years.

In fact, he had shown long before this autumn that he was a considerably more cunning politician than many of his more sophisticated colleagues realised when he first beat the better known Bob Wright to succeed Hugh Scanlon as union president in 1977.

To have risen in nine years from being a Lucas Aerospace shop steward to the top job in Britain's second biggest union takes a little more than the large polls engendered by a postal ballot, a largely sympathetic popular press, and a well-run political machine.

Well-built and physically tough, Mr Duffy, who is 59, was an excellent boxer in his youth.

He was born, one of 11 children, in a Wolverhampton back-to-back with a communal lavatory and water pump. His admirers believe that his continued electoral success, culminating last year in a landslide first ballot victory which guaranteed him the presidency until he retires, lies partly in a common touch which makes him more at home in a

working man's club than at a cocktail party.

An affable, non-swearing Roman Catholic, he is fond of telling colleagues "Never forget the people who put us here". Duffy's ill-thought out decision, cancelled this week, to make a private fact finding trip to South Africa with the steel workers' Bill Sirs, is one of a series of gaffes which began at a Wolverhampton constituency Labour Party dinner in the sixties. Rising at the end of the meal he proposed a loyal

toast to Harold Wilson instead of the Queen by mistake.

He has no pretensions to being an intellectual. By the sheer weight of his job he is "one of the gold plated six", the TUC team on the National Economic Development Council, but he is at times too slow to grasp even close political allies like Mr James Callaghan with his rough and ready approach to economic issues.

He has, moreover, little time for constitutional minutiae and he has left much of the detailed planning of the right's strategy in the AUEW to more subtle operators, in particular the union's general secretary Sir John Boyd.

What, however, he has imparted to his supporters is his own self confidence and a sense of purpose. He has been criticised for not thinking deeply enough about the union's industrial future in a fast changing technological society, but he believes passionately in the need to break down the barrier between blue and white-collar workers.

Nevertheless, his progress on the industrial front has been somewhat erratic since he took over as president four years ago. Senior BL directors may have reserved most of their venom for the TGWU's Alex Kirby but they were seriously taken aback by the aggressive stance struck initially by Duffy over the 3.8 per cent offer — contrasting with his later appeal to the members to return to work on an only modestly improved offer.

Equally baffling, at least at first, has been Duffy's tough stance on the "tea break" strike at BSC.

The secret may lie in the national engineering dispute in 1979, one of the most damaging industrial series of strikes in the industry since the war.

Duffy hadn't wanted a strike and indeed it was foisted on him by the formidable replacement of single right winger on the union's national committee. Nevertheless, once it began Duffy gave every outward sign of being determined to win something from it. The outcome as he now repeatedly points out was the 39-hour week, one of the first deals of its kind in European manufacturing industry; he is understandably anxious to see the cost of that settlement, by reducing relaxation periods.

Duffy has plenty of work ahead of him. Immediately he will almost set to a moderate dominated national committee on November 30 the second single figure settlement in the engineering industry for two years. He will press on with the so far abortive attempt to break loose from uneasy federation with the AUEW's left led Technical Administrative Supervisory Staffs' section so it can amalgamate with other manual craft unions and he will continue to do what he does best: consolidate the forces of the right in the labour party and TUC.

Donald Macintyre



... and in the right corner... Terry Duffy, AUEW president (seated) and general secretary, Sir John Boyd

To the holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C. will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Bank Lane, Nassau, Bahamas, on 14th December, 1981 at 10.00 a.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Ordinary Resolution approving and sanctioning the proposal that the votes attached to its Shares and Bonds in Union Minière S.A. be cast at any General Meeting of Union Minière S.A. in favour of any Resolution substantially in the terms of that set out in the Notice of General Meeting of Union Minière S.A. convened for 24th November, 1981, further particulars of which Resolution and the Notice containing the same are set out in a circular to Stockholders dated 21st November, 1981.

Holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting may obtain from the Registered Office of the Company, 6 John Street, London WC1N 2ES, the necessary form which, when completed, must be lodged at that office on or before 10th December, 1981. Copies of the above mentioned circular to Stockholders may also be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

What the Marathon Oil bid may cost US Steel

Washington.—The \$6,300m (£3,300m) offer of United States Steel Corporation to buy the off-quoted Marathon Oil Company may result in one of the biggest takeovers in American history, but not necessarily one of the best, in the opinion of a surprisingly large number of Wall Street analysts.

Even before the merger is consummated, there is talk on Wall Street that it will break US Steel financially, forcing America's largest steelmaker to sell off viable coal assets and other properties just to keep up with the interest payments.

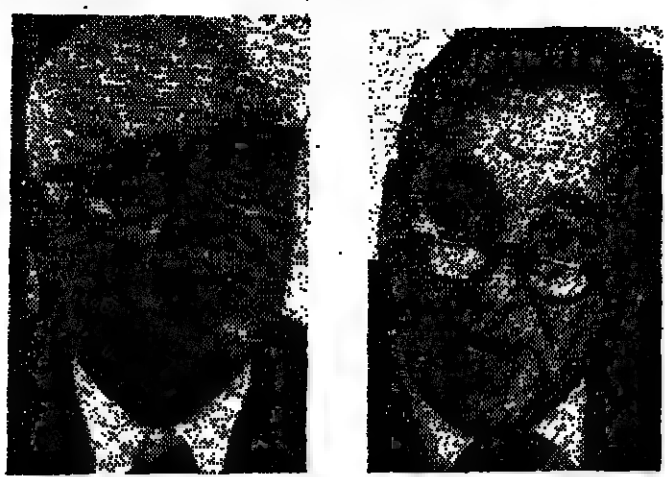
Brokers' views

Other concerns have been raised as well. If the Marathon merger is consummated, will it not trigger a new wave of takeovers of undervalued companies in the energy field thus putting inflationary pressures on the money supply as bidding wars escalate?

What does it mean in terms of the long-term health of the American steel industry, if US Steel is unable to complete its modernization programme and the government withdraws tax and regulatory support?

And, finally, will the Federal Trade Commission review of the US Steel bid and a prior, unfriendly bid by Mobil Oil for Marathon, produce a clear Reagan Administration Anti-trust policy needed to guide corporations in their acquisition plans?

These are questions raised in the wake of last week's dramatic new instalment in the continuing saga of Marathon



Mr David Roderick (left), chairman of US Steel and Mr William Tavoulareas, president of Mobil.

Oil which has finally accepted the takeover is welcomed by the giant Mobil Company.

The questions produce slightly different answers depending on which side of Wall Street—the steel or the oil industry side—they are addressed.

Among oil industry analysts the takeover is welcomed for two reasons. First, it will preserve the independence and the management of Marathon, thus maintaining a greater degree of competition in the oil industry. And, secondly, it will force Washington to send clear signals to Wall Street as to what the government will accept in the form of energy-related mergers.

If the Marathon merger is given a green light, there are companies who have already arranged standby bank credits, waiting in the wings to offer other potential takeover candidates such as Cities

Service, Kerr-McGee and Sun Oil, according to analysts with the investment house of Bache Halsey Stuart and Shields.

These offers are raising the consciousness level of informed investors to the fact that oil through acquisition is still cheap," said Mr Sanford Margasush, senior oil analyst for Bache.

As a result, there was considerable movement last week in the shares of companies which have been targeted as likely takeover candidates. Mr Margasush said that Phillips Petroleum and Amerasia Hoes must be included on this most-wanted list.

The stalkers are the really big oil companies, such as Gulf Oil, Texaco and Mobil, who have been seeking sources of domestic oil reserves. There are other, non-energy companies who are also looking for firms to acquire.

Bailey Morris

Braham's broadside against Fieldwood

A further salvo has been fired in the two-month takeover battle by an investment holding company, Fieldwood, for the mechanical engineers, Braham Millar Group.

Miller's chairman, Mr C. Ross Russell, has once again urged shareholders to reject Fieldwood's revised 30p-a-share offer which values the company at £3.7m.

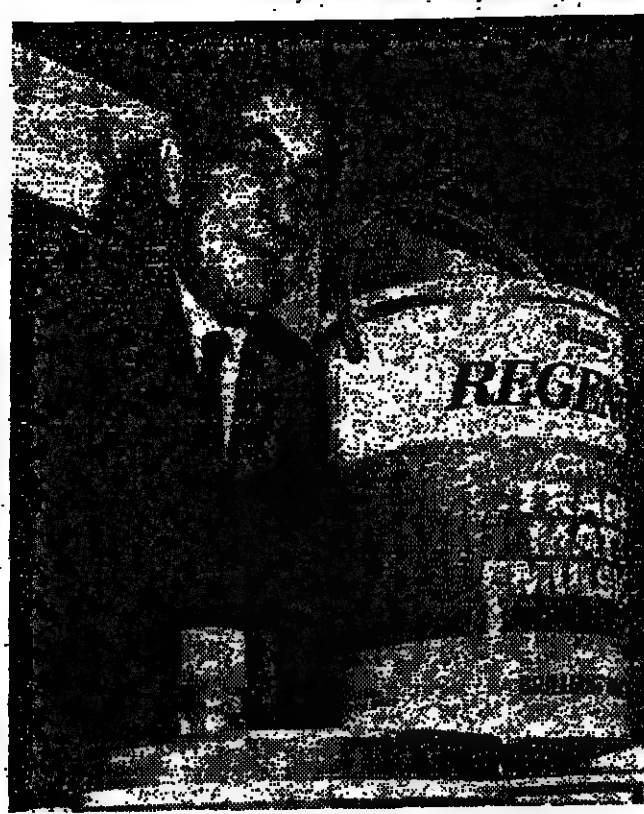
For the six months to the end of September, Mr Russell says pretax profits came out of the red. On sales down around £1m up £3.17m, the group made £300, against a loss of £115,000 over the same period last time and he is paying a half-time dividend of 0.425p, equal to its total dividend for the whole of last year.

Mr Russell says that turnover is rising and order book is higher than at any time in the last 16 months. The order intake in September and October this year was more than £2m, compared with £1.1m at the same time last year.

Mr Russell says that recent transactions have produced cash of £1m and an annual saving of £220,000 in overhead has been achieved, and the company's recently modernized foundry has trebled its sales of specialist parts for North Sea oil and gas pipelines.

Fieldwood, incorporated less than a year ago and whose shares are principally owned by Mr R. E. McCarthy, his family and Mr P. Mearns Smith, has bought a private gold and silver necklaces business in May.

An initial 24p-a-share offer for Miller attracted just 2 per cent acceptance, although Fieldwood still owns about 15.4 per cent of Miller stock.



Mr Denis Allport of Metal Box.

Worst may be over for Courtaulds

Shares of Courtaulds have undergone a revaluation in recent weeks with the price closing at 67p on Friday, a rise on the week of 3p.

Jobbers claim the shares have been undervalued this year since the group turned in a disastrous set of figures which showed profits in 1980 plunging from £68m to £5m. Now, however, there are signs that the worst of the group's troubles may be over and the City has been quick to head the news. The first indications of whether the group is on the mend will be available on Thursday when the group unveils its half-year statement.

Current estimates for Courtaulds' performance range from £15m to £20m compared with the corresponding figure of £2.8m. While little improvement is expected in the group's domestic operations, the picture for its overseas interests will provide a sharp contrast.

The falling value of the pound will naturally enough favour Courtaulds' overseas profits when translated back into sterling, as well as making its goods that much more competitive.

In addition, the contribution from International Paints, of which Courtaulds owns 88 per cent, is again expected to improve after contributing £22m last year.

Cost elimination should also play its part in recovery with the group soon benefiting from wage bill reductions after the high level of redundancies.

But at the same time may well show a further downturn and although stockpiling has been completed heavy competition has meant a failure to increase prices. After cutting the dividend last year most analysts reckon on restoration this time round with an initial payment of 1.5p.

Estimates for the full year range from £50m to £70m and, although much will depend on

Board meetings of the week

TODAY—Interims: Associated Leasing, Avans, Cambrian and General Securities, Elwick-Roper, John, Foster, London and Liverpool Trust, Metal Box, Vinton Group, Finals: Concentric.

TOMORROW—Interims: Barker & Dobson, BPH Industries, Hambro, C. E. Heath, Anne Hinton, Mansfield, Brewster, Old Swan Hotel (Harrowgate), Parkland Textile, Transpennine Paper, R. Kelvin Wilson, Finals: Ranks Bovis McDougall.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Anderson Strathclyde, Brickhouse Dudley, Cockeys Holdings, Monks Investment Trust, Rothmans International, Wedgwood, Witan Investment, Finals: Burton Group, Comet Radiovision, Kwik Save Discount, Long and Eaton, Scottish Cities Investment Trust, Spring Grove Services.

THURSDAY—Interims: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Buckleys Brewery (19 months), Carless Capel and Leonard, Courtaulds, Exel Group, French Kier, Arthur Holden, Humphries Holdings, Inter-national Paint, M and G Second Dual Trust Property and Reversionary Investment, Redland 600 Group, Triplex Foundries, Tunnel Holdings, United Gas Industries, Finals: Breckchase, Castledale, 4,574, Rubber Estate, Fulcrum Investment Trust, Killingshall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish Investment Trust, Silverthorne Group.

FRIDAY—Interims: Capital and Counties, Eastern Produce, Albert Fisher, Hallam Group of Nottingham, Leopold Joseph Restructuring, Howard Tenens Services, Finals: North Midland Construction, Tomkins Carpets.

This week

The sterling/dollar ratio, it will still be well short of the £120m achieved in 1975.

Today's first-half profits from Metal Box are not expected to show much sign of improvement with analysts talking in terms of between £14m to £18m compared with the corresponding figures of £19m restated.

The problems with its United Kingdom open-top cars remain as acute as ever with excess capacity and falling prices providing a continual drain. Conditions at Stairaid remain dull, and although there are signs that the worst may be over, the cut in government spending and flat business in the building industry have again taken their toll.

On a brighter note, plastics and paper should chip in with increased contributions and the pound should now have some wonder for its overseas earnings, particularly in South Africa.

Recent rationalization measures, including the shedding of 19 per cent of the workforce, should now have worked through and gone some way to improving the balance sheet.

But on the dividend front the payment is likely to be held at last year's reduced level of 6p a share gross. Looking to the second half the company will be hoping for a severe winter to help push sales of soup and hot beverages. But even so estimates range from £30m to £40m—still well below the 1975 figure of £62.5m.

As part of its battle recently to fend off the attentions of British Sugar, Ranks Bovis McDougall forecast full-year profits of £45m, compared with the previous year's £35.5m.

The profits, it is said, will not contain any exceptional items but still leave analysts puzzled as to how the group managed to achieve such a strong second-half performance. At the halfway stage prices rose by just under 5m to £21.6m.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Howden Group
Mines
Reinson Gold Fields
Gold Fields of South Africa

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15%
Bancards	15%
BCCI	15%
Consolidated Credit	15%
C. Moore & Co	15%
Lloyds Bank	15%
Midland Bank	15%
Nat Westminster	15%
TSB	15%
Williams and Glyn's	15%

* 100 day deposit on sums of £50,000 15% over £50,000 14%

Three-week rally loses its vigour

A three-week rally in the international dollar market lost its vigour last week even though a further decline in short-term rates made purchases of bonds more attractive to deposit holders.

Prices finished the week mixed. Euroclear and Cedei, the two Eurobond settlement systems, reported record clearing volume for transactions initiated a week earlier. Their combined weekly turnover for dollar bonds came to \$13,313m (£7,007m) compared with \$8,630m the previous week. This could indicate churning rather than strong demand, analysts said.

Dealers attributed the market's mixed performance this week to profit-taking. However, syndicate specialists noted a distinct slowdown in demand for new issues amid indications that resistance is building up to the rapid reduction in coupon rates over the past few weeks.

Euromarkets

Furthermore, there is ample evidence that borrowers are no longer holding out for lower interest rates. Although Eurobond offerings have not kept up with the torrid pace in the US bond market, the amount of fixed-rate dollar issues offered internationally so far is \$1,770m or more than October's total of \$1,590m.

Among this week's offerings was a \$400m tap issue of Swedish government notes. The arrangements provide for \$150m of seven-year notes to be issued initially, and the remaining \$250m to be held on tap for issue later.

The initial part is expected to be priced at 97.5 bearing 14.25 per cent annually to yield 14.55 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT			
	Price	Yield	
5 year 9% 1982	100.00	9.00	
5 year 8% 1982	100.00	8.00	
5 year 7% 1982	100.00	7.00	
5 year 6% 1982	100.00	6.00	
5 year 5% 1982	100.00	5.00	
5 year 4% 1982	100.00	4.00	
5 year 3% 1982	100.00	3.00	
5 year 2% 1982	100.00	2.00	
5 year 1% 1982	100.00	1.00	
5 year 0% 1982	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1981	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1980	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1979	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1978	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1977	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1976	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1975	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1974	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1973	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1972	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1971	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1970	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1969	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1968	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1967	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1966	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1965	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1964	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1963	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1962	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1961	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1960	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1959	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1958	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1957	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1956	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1955	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1954	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1953	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1952	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1951	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1950	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1949	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1948	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1947	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1946	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1945	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1944	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1943	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1942	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1941	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1940	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1937	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1933	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1932	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1931	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1930	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1929	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1928	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1927	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1926	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1925	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1924	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1923	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1922	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1921	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1920	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1919	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1918	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1917	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1916	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1915	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1914	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1913	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1912	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1911	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1904	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1903	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1884	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1880	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1879	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1870	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1864	100.00	0.00	
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5 year 0% 1707	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1706	100.00	0.00	
5 year 0% 1705	100.00	0.00	

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div
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HENRY BUTCHER
LEOPOLD FARMER
VALUATIONS & SALES
PROPERTY & PLANT
LONDON-BIRMINGHAM-BRISTOL-LEEDS-LIVERPOOL

* For dividend. * For all. * For common dividend. c Contract price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. f Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p % capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Pond emerges king of the Lakes forest

es forest

Waldgrave's Toyota suffered a broken radiator and a propeller shaft and lost her eight minutes. Russell Brookes, another Talbot driver, went off in a truck and had to be towed out.

Helped by the mild weather, the Sunday speaker's stage attracted more than 200,000 people, with 75,000 at Simon's Pad and 120,000 at Teeshead. Gardens, where the gases were closed and there was a seven-mile tailback of traffic.

Officials at Knowsley Safari Park, where the speakers were, said 45,000 people watched the rally, had to restrict the crowd long before the cars were due to appear.

The second leg of the 1,817-mile rally, with its 65 off-road special stages where drivers are timed to the split second, will be finished in the form of a Wales, with the finish at Chester on Wednesday afternoon.

LEADING POSITIONS after Chester special stages: 1. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 2. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 3. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 4. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 5. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 6. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 7. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 8. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 9. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover), 10. Tony Durrant (Austin Rover).

[illegible]

send them to the right each time. As the game went through, David had already proved himself the fastest player on the field with a scintillating 60 metre break.

The main battle was fought in the scrum, which Wigan severely rallied compared to the last 10 minutes. Even so, the ability of the Wigan forwards in the loose was never seriously questioned.

Yet with 10 minutes to go, Fulham did manage to mount a series of damaging attacks on the Wigan line. They had whittled down Wigan's lead through Diamond's accurate goal kicking, and they then scored a try that lifted the visitors' hopes of their seab.

After several attempts to break through, Asprey threw a long ball to Cambriani, who was able to slip the ball to the wing.

Whitfield seized the argument in injury time.

FULHAM: C Gough; A Cambriani, M Asprey, M Wood, N Marshall, B Eusebio, J Crossley; N Revereley, J Whithfield, J Jordan (captain), J Ramey (p. scorer), R Hodge (r.p. Kinsley), J Doherty.

WIGAN: J Whithfield; J Murray, B Wood, B Nicholson, N Ellis, M Fox, G Gough, J Crossley (captain), J Shaw, J Tyndale (r.p. B McCoughlin), M Scott, J Pendlebury.

Referee: J Rodgers.

Squash rackets

